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THE OLD-WELSH GLOSSES ON MARTIANUS CAPELLA.

THE library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, possesses a folio MS. of Martianus Minneus (? Minneius) Felix Capella *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii*, formerly marked N. 17, but now MS. 153. The MS. at present contains 86 leaves (leaf 68 is gone). It belongs to the eighth century, is written in double columns, and is copiously glossed in Latin. Amongst the Latin glosses Mr. Bradshaw, librarian of the University Library, Cambridge, lately discovered the following Old-Welsh glosses. He transcribed them, and generously gave me a copy of his transcript. During my recent visit to Europe I compared this, letter by letter, with the original codex, and found that Mr. Bradshaw had done his work with the priceless accuracy of an accomplished palæographer. The Welsh glosses (which are all in a hand of the eighth century) begin in the second column of the recto of fo. 1, and some are found in each of the first fifteen folios. They recommence in the first column of the recto of fo. 38, and continue down to the verso of fo. 51. They then recommence at fo. 57 b, a, and end on the verso of fo. 66. Like the Kymric glosses on the Cambridge Codex of Juvencus (*Beitr.*, iv, 385-430), they are copiously accentuated;¹ but, unlike these and

¹ These accents sometimes occur over consonants, and never signify production of vowels. Z. 165. Rather they seem used to shew that the words over which they are placed are not Latin.

the other Old-Welsh glosses, they are written in a hand so exquisitely clear that it is impossible to misread them. The frequent duplication of the tenues (e. g., *deccolion*, *carrecc*, *casulheticc*, *coiliaucc*, *retteticc*, *leuesicc*, *ditti*, *immottihou*, *uncenetticion*, *hepp*, *leteinepp*, *tal-cipp*, *panepp*, *popp-tu*) and *s* (*iss*, *muiss*, *tuss-lestr*), and the use of *-e* in desinence for *-ei* (*dagatte*, *immisline*, *dirgatisse*, (*a*)*dolte*), are also peculiarities of the glosses now published.

The abbreviation 'E.' denotes Eyssenhardt's edition of Martianus Capella (Lipsiae, 1866). The numbers following 'E.' denote the pages of that edition. 'J.' means the Cambridge Codex of Juvenius. 'Z.' means the second edition of Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica*.

(1). fo. 1 a, b. *orbardaul leteinepp* (gl. 'epica pagina'). The context is 'epicâ uulgo lyricâque paginâ consonarent,' E. 2. *or* is a combination of the article *ir*, now *yr*, with the preposition *o*—'ex,' 'a,' 'de,' Z. 667, and infra 3 a, a. So infra *or cueetice cors*, 8 b, a, plur. *or deccolion*, 7 b, b, *or dubeneticion abalbrouannou*, 42 a, a.

bardaul (now written *barddawl*), 'bardic,' an adjective formed from *bard*, now written *bardd* (Gaulish *bardos*, Ir. *bard*, Corn. *barth*, Br. *barz*; cf. Gr. *φραδ*?) by the suffix *âlo*, Z. 766, 818. So *carnotaul*, infra 4 a, a, and *ardomaul*, 9 a, b.

leteinepp (now represented by *lledwyneb*, 'superficies') is a compound of *let* (=Ir. *leth*, Lat. *latus*, Gr. *πλάτος*) and *einepp* = *hwyneb*, *enep* (facies), Z. 838; Corn. *eneb* (pagina), Z. 838, 1078. As the corresponding Irish word is *einech* (face, honour), gen. *einig*, we may conclude that the *-ep* in the British words represents the suffix *-ika*, Z. 806, 811; and compare the Zend *ainika*, Skr. *anika*, which Fick (*Vergl. Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen*, 228) brings from the root *an*, 'to breathe.'

(2). *anu di iuno* (gl. 'Suadae'), i.e., 'a name for Juno.' The context is 'delenitum suadae coniugis amplexibus,' E. 2. *anu* (also in fo. 11 a, b, infra), pl. *enuein*, 11 a, a, 11 b, b, infra, now *enw*, is = Corn. *hanow*, pl. *hynwyn*, *henwyn*, Z. 293; Ir. *ainm* (pl. *anmann*), Z. 268, ex *anne*, stem *anman* by metathesis from *naman*; Goth. *naman*—; Gr. *ὄνομα*— in *ὄνομαίνω*, Fick, 112. As to the vocalisation of the *m*, cf. Z. 114 (corrected as to *dauu*, Z. 1084 b); and the preposition *nou*, infra 2 a, a.

The preposition *di* (also in *enuein di iunoni*, infra 11 a, a, nomen *di cretae*, 49 b, a; nomen *di tauro*, 50 b, b), now *y*, Z. 663,

is the Corn. *dhe*, Br. *du*, *da*, Ir. *du*, *do*, Z. 662, Old-Latin *du* in *indu*. It occurs with a suffixed pronoun in *ditti* (tibi), infra 9 a, a.

(3.) fo. 1 b, a. *cimmaithuress* (gl. 'collectea'). The context is 'sororis eius collectea,' E. 3. This word, which re-occurs 8 a, b, is a compound of *cim*, Z. 902 (also in *cim-adas*, *cim-maeticion*, infra 4 a, b, 4 b, a), and *maithuress*, formed from *maithur* (= Br. *maezur*, 'nurture,' Z. 1068) by the suffix *-ess*, Ir. *-is*, Græco-Latin *-issa*, Z. 834. Cf. the modern *meithrin*, 'nutrition,' *cymmaeth*, 'nourished together,' *cymmaethiad*, 'connutrition,' *cymmaeth-lu*, 'a family,' *maeth*, 'nurture,' 'fosterage,' *ex macto* (-ti?), Z. 102, the diphthong having arisen from the excussion of a consonant, as in *laith*, *laeth*, 'milk,' Z. 150 = Ir. *mlacht* (in *bo-mlacht*), *lacht*. The root is MAK, still preserved in the modern *magu*, 'to nurse.'

(4.) fo. 2 a, a, *nouirmunnguedou* i. *coiliou* (gl. 'extorum'). The context is, 'denudata pecudum caede fisculatīs extorum prosicis uiscera loquebantur,' E. 5. The preposition *nou*, which always indicates the genitive (sg. *nou ir guirdglas*, 3 a, a; *nou ir emid*, 4 b, a; *nou ir crunnui*, 10 b, a; *nou lin*, 45 b, a; *nou ir cerriec*, 51 b, a; pl. *nou ir goudonou*, 2 a, b; *nou ir hircimerdridou*, 4 b, a; *nou ir fionou*, 9 b, b; *nou ir cleteirou*, 10 a, a; *nou ni*, 44 b, b; *nou ir aurlou*, 46 a, a; *nou lirou*, 51 b, a) is regarded, I think rightly, by Mr. Bradshaw as a later form of *nom*, which occurs in the Oxford gloss, *nom ir bleuporthetic* (gl. 'lanigeræ,' Z. 1054), 'nec fuge lanigeræ memphitica templa juvencae'.¹ I would connect this obsolete preposition with the Lithuanian *nū*, 'von,' which Fick (582) refers to the Indo-Germanic *ana*.

ir is the gen. pl. of the article.

munnguedou is the pl. of *munngued*, which is a compound of *mun* and *gued*, Z. 890: cf. *onguedou* (gl. 'exta'), gl. Ox. 41, probably a mistake for *monguedou*, cognate with the modern *monoch*, 'entrails.'

coiliou is the pl. of *coil*, now *coel*, 'omen,' Ir. *cél*, O.N. *heill*. In Z. 1056 the pl. is *coilou* (gl. 'auspiciis'): cf. *coiliauce*, infra, 12 a, b.

(5.) fo. 2 a, b. *nouirgoudonou* (gl. 'tinearum'). The context is 'tinearum morsus cariesque carpebant,' E. 5. Here *goudonou* is the pl. of *goudon* = Corn. *goudhan* (gl. 'tinea'), Br. *goazan*, Z. 1076. The Welsh *gwiddon*, 'mites,' there cited, seems a different word.

(6.) *coiliauce* (gl. 'augur'). The context is 'dedignatur augur pythius nuncupari,' E. 5. This is a derivative from *coil*, supra, 2 a, a. As to the suffix *-iauc* (ex *-iāco*), see Z. 849: cf. Corn. *chuillioe* (gl. 'augur'), *cuillioes* (gl. 'phitonissa'), Z. 1071.

¹ Correct as to *nom* not only Z. 1054, but Schuchardt in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, xx, 273. The *neu* in Skene, ii, 287 (kynn bu vygkylchet croen neu gauyr galet, 'before my covering was the skin of a hardy goat') seems a corruption of *nou*.

(7.) *leuesice* (gl. 'carientem,' leg. -antem). The context is 'sed alibi lauros primores arentesque ederas alibi carientem tripodem crepidasque situ murcidas praesagiorumque interlitam memoriam reppererunt,' E. 5-6. Ebel explains this word as an adjective compounded of *lou* (now *lleuen*, pl. *llau*, 'lice,' Corn. *lowen*, Z. 1076; *llewen-ki*, 1073, Br. *laouen*), and *esice* (ex *ed-ticio* ?), now *ysig*, 'fretting,' 'corroding' (*lou* in allgemeinerem sinne gebraucht, also 'etwa wurmfraeszig, wurmstichig'). *Lou* is cognate with Teutonic *lūs, laus*, which Grimm connects with Goth. (fra)*liusan*, 'verlieren,' 'verderben,' as Gr. *φθεῖρ* with *φθελπευ*.

(8.) 3 a, a. *guarirdreb* (gl. 'edito'). The context with the other glosses is 'Latioium (i. *Latoniae filium* i. *apollinem*) conspicati (i. *sunt*) edito considentem arduoque suggestu' (i. *throno*), E. 8. The gloss means 'super domum'; *guar* (= Corn. *war*, Br. *voar*, *oar*, Ir. *for*, Skr. *upari*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Lat. *s-uper*)¹ also occurs in the *Lib. Land.*, cited Z. 675, *guar irhennrit* (super vetus vadum); and in Nennius, 62: Cair Legeion *guar uisc* (printed *usic*). In *dreb* we have, I think, a mutation of the initial of the feminine *treb*, caused by the article, Z. 195. With *treb* (*treb guidauc*, *L. Land.* 272), *hen-dreb* (*L. Land.* 71); Glück, *K. N.* 29, 39), now *tref*, 'homestead'; cf. O. Br. *treb*, Ir. *atrab*, Z. 762, Lith. *troba*, f. a 'building,' which Fick, 366, compares with Oscan *trūdom*, Goth. *thaurpa*, Eng. *thorp*. In modern Welsh the gloss would be *ar y dref*.

(9.) *oguirddglas* (gl. 'salo'). The context is 'at uero proprior deo perlucens uitri salo renidebat,' E. 8. So in the same column, *nowirguirdglas* (gl. 'sali resplendentis'). As to the prepositions *o*, *nou*, v. supra, 1 a, b, 2 a, a. *guirdglas*, now *gwyrdllas*, 'a greenish blue,' is compounded of *guird* (gl. 'herbida,' infra, 6 a, a) = 'viridis,' Glück, *K. N.* 77, and *glas* (gl. 'yalina'), infra, 5 b, b; 'caeruleus,' Z. 1076; with which *glastum* is doubtless connected.

(10.) 'tracta exhausta' i. *dissuncgnetic* (gl. 'exanclata'). The context is 'nam flamma flagrantior et ab ipsis cecaumenis exanclata fomitibus ex ferri praedicta anhelabat urna, quae tamen "uertex mulciferi" dicebatur,' E. 8.

dissuncgnetic is the pret. part. passive (Z. 532) of a verb compounded with *dis* = *do* + *es*, Z. 907, and *sucnau*, pronounced *suncnau*,² now *sugno*, 'to suck.' The combination *neg* for *ne* is curious

¹ By loss of *p* in inlaut, the primeval Celtic *uper* became *uer*; whence Gaulish *ver*, Ir. *for*, W. *guar*. So in the case of *upo* (Skr. *upa*, Gr. *ὑπό*, Lat. *s-ub*), we get *uo*, *vo*, Ir. *fo*, W. *guo*.

² Cf. the German pronunciation of *magnus*, *privignus*, etc., as *mang-nus*, *privingnus*. So *singno* in the Caldey inscription (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1870): "Et singno crucis in illum fingsi. Rogo omnibus ammulantibus ibi exorent pro anima catuoconi." So in Irish MSS., *recong-*

(*neg* for *ng* occurs in A.S. *dencgan*, etc.); *ngk* occurs for *nk* in *ynghernyw* (in Cornubia), Z. 118. The modern word for 'to pump' is *sugn-dynu*; cf. the Middle-Welsh *Sugyn m. Sucnedyd* (Suco Suctoris f.), Z. 837. Mr. Rhys compares the numeral *deng* ex *dencn*, *dec'n*.

(11.) 4 a, a. *ircarnotaul bricer* (gl. 'uitta crinalis'). The context is 'interea tractus aerios iam Phoebus exierat, cum subito ei uitta crinalis immutatur in radios laurusque,' E. 12, 13. *bricer* is now *briger*, 'a tuft or head of hair.' Ebel explains *carnotaul* 'vitatus,' as for *canrotaul*, a deriv. from *canraut*, and compares the modern *cyfrodol*, 'concurrent.' In meaning it agrees better with the modern *cyfrodedd*, 'twisted together.'

(12.) 4 a, b. *isscimadas* (gl. 'par'). The context is:

Sed te parentis cura si stringit pia,
Par est deorum conuoces coetum potens.'

The same gloss occurs infra, 4 b, b. *iss* (Corn. *es*, Ir. *is*) is = Lat. 'est.' *cimadas*, now *cyfaddas*, is = Ir. *comadas*, 'fitting, meet,' Z. 994, from *com-* and *adas*, a deriv. from *ada*, 'due,' O'Don. *Supp.*

(13.) 4 b, a. *irgur hunnuid* i. mercurius (gl. 'celebrat'), *nouir-emed* (gl. 'aeris'). The context is 'addo quod celebrat mirabile praestigium elegantiam[que] pingendi cum uiuos etiam uultus aeris aut marmoris signifex animator inspirat,' E. 14, 15. *ir gur hunnu-id* means 'vir ille' (y gwr hwnw); cf. *en yr amser glan hunnu*, 'sacro illo tempore' (*Laws*, cited Z. 394). *gur* (also in *L. Land*. 113), now *gwr*, 'a man,' 'a person,' = Ir. *fer*, Lat. *vir*. *hunnu*, a masc. demonstrative, now written *hwnw*: *id*, according to Mr. Rhys, a pronoun suffixed to strengthen the demonstrative: cf. *hinnoid*, *hunnoid*, Z. 1060.

As to the *nou* in the second gloss, v. supra 2 a, a; *emed*, also in 46 b, b, infra (written in *Mab.*, *euyd*, Z. 114,—now *efydd*), pl. *emedou* (gl. 'aera'), Z. 1055 (where the Old-Welsh form of the sg. is wrongly given as *emed*) is the Ir. *umae*, Z. 794.

(14.) *idagatte ail* (gl. 'con[n]iuere'). The context is 'quae etiam illum (i. mercurium) quiescere cupientem coniuere non perforat,' E. 15. Ebel explains this by 'ut demitteret supercilium,' y *dyadai* (ex) *ail*. *it*, now *yd*, 'that' (so, perhaps, in *it darnesti*,—gl. 'agitare,' J. 88); *dagatte*, third sg. secondary present conjunctive of a verb compounded of *gat* (*gadu*, *gadael*), and connected with *dirgatsse*, infra 8 a, b, the Corn. *deghe*s, D. 1515. *ail*, now *ael*, 'brow,' f. re-occurs infra 9 b, b.

nitio, *ingnis*, *lingnum*; and in the Pictish Chronicle, *stangna*. So the French *étang*, *poing*, *seing*, *vingt*, seem respectively from *stangnum*, *pungnuis*, *singnum*, *ving'nti* (viginti).

(15.) *nouirhircimerdridou* (gl. 'lucubrationum perennium'). As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a. *hir*-, 'long,' Ir. *sír*, was equated by Siegfried with Lat. *serus*; and *cimerdridou* must be the plural of *cimerdrid*. The etymology of the word is obscure.

(16.) *crunnolunou* (gl. 'orbiculata'), *mein* (gl. 'gracilenta'), *cimmaeticion* (gl. 'conquestos'). The context is 'quae textum mundi circulatorumque uolumina vel orbiculata parallela.....numerare nisi haec Philologia gracilenta quadam adfixione consuevit, quotiens deos super eiusdem (i. *philologiae*) coactione instantiaque conquestos, cum eos concubiae aut intempestae noctis silentio quiescentes ad se uenire inaudita quadam obsecratione compelleret?' E. 15.

crunn- (now *crwn*), also in *crunn-ui*, infra 10 b, a, is=Ir. *crúind* ('rotundus'), the *nd* becoming *nn*, as in *minn*, *scribenn*, and *trennid*, infra. *olunou* (leg. *oluinou*?) is the pl. of *olun* (*oluin*?), either a derivative from *ol*, 'a mark,' 'a trace,' Corn. *olow*, 'vestigia' (Z. 288); or a sister form of *olin* (gl. 'rota'), Z. 99, now *olwyn*: *mein*, now *main*, Corn. *muin* (gl. 'gracilis'), *nom*, O. 2444, Br. *moan*, 'exilis,' 'gracilis,' *Cath.*, is the Ir. *mín*, Z. 99, 104, cognate with Lat. *minor*, *minuo*, Gr. *μίνυθα*, Z. 762. *cimmaeticion* is the pl. of the pret. participle passive *cimmaetic*, possibly ex *cim-mav-etic*, root *mā*, whence Gr. *μάζω*, Lat. *mātum*, O. H. G. *māwen*, A.S. *maev* (sea)*mew*, etc. Fick, 386.

(17.) 4 b, b. *pressuir* (gl. 'adfixa'). The context is 'Haec cum Iuno adfixa, ut adhaerebat elatiori plurimum Ioui, adclinatis eius auribus intimaret,' E. 15. Mr. Williams compares the modern *prysur*, 'assiduous,' 'engaged,' which likewise comes from some Low-Latin out-growth of *premere*, *pressum*. The *ui* in *pressuir* for *u* is noteworthy.

(18.) *iscimadas* (gl. 'par'). Context: 'Par est igitur ipsa praesertim decernas,' E. 16. V. supra 4 a, b.

(19.) 5 a, a. *iecllim sis* (gl. 'apollo'). The context is Ennius' distich:

'Iuno, Vesta, Minerua, Ceresque, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jupiter (*sic*), Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.'

I cannot explain this gloss.

(20.) 5 b, a. *grephiou* (gl. 'stilos'). Context: 'Stilos acuunt cerasque componunt,' E. 19. Pl. of *graph*, 'borrowed' (like Ir. *graiſ*) from *graphium*, 'an iron pen': cf. *greſiat*, 'notarius,' Z. 839; *greſ*, 'liber,' med. Lat. *grafia*, 'scriptura,' Z. 80.

(21.) *lenn* (gl. 'pallae'), 'insidebat autem ex pauonum pennis intertextae oculataeque pallae,' E. 19. So *lenn* (gl. 'cortina') infra 62 a, a; *lenn* (gl. 'pallam'), J. 30, now *llen*, f.; Corn. *len* (gl. 'sagum'), Z. 1079, mod. pl. *lednow*, Br. *lenn*, f., Ir. *lenn*, Gaul. *lenna*.

(22.) 5 b, b. *glas* (gl. 'yalina'): 'nam uestis eius hyalina, sed peplum fuerat caligosum,' E. 20. V. supra *guirdglas*, 3 a, a.

(23.) *archenatou* (gl. 'calcei'): 'huius uero calcei admodum furui,' E. 20; pl. of *archenat* = Corn. *orchinat* (gl. 'calciamentum'), Z. 1078, 840, Br. *archenat*, Z. 840. Pughe makes *archen*; f. 'shoe, *archenad*, m. 'apparel.' *archenat a talo pedeir keynyauc*, *Laws*, 40.

(24.) 6 a, a. *guird* (gl. 'herbida'): 'floridam discoloramque uestem herbida palla contexerat,' E. 21. Now written *gwyrdd*; v. supra *guirdglas*, 3 a, a.

(25.) 6 b, a. *minn* (gl. 'sertum'): 'in capite...sertum pro regni conditione gestabat,' E. 23. So infra 7 b, a: 'redimitur lumine sertum' (i. *minn*), pl. *minnou* (gl. 'serta'), infra 9 a, a (gl. 'stemmata') infra 10 a, b. This word is = O. Ir. *mind* (gl. 'diadema'), Tur. 96, which is cognate, perhaps, with the Latin *mundus*, 'a woman's ornaments,' and Skr. *manda*.

(26.) 6 b, b. *damcarchineat* (gl. 'demorator'),¹ better *damcarchiniat*, Z. 839. This, like *damcarchinnuou* (gl. 'ambagibus'), J. 56, is compounded with *dam* = *do* + *ambi*, Ir. *tim*, Z. 906. *-carchineat* is a derivative from *carchin* (*carchinn*, J. 84), Corn. *kerghen*, M. Br. *querchenn*, Ir. *cercenn* i. *cuairt naímsire*, all probably borrowed from the Lat. *circinus*.

(27.) *nodis* i. *cutinnniou* (gl. 'illis'), *nodos* i. *inircutinnniou* (gl. 'in condylos'). The context is, 'rapiens his comas puellariter (i. *leuiter*) caput illis uirgula comminuens eisdemque quibus fuerat eblandita ictibus crebris uerticem complicatisque in condylos degitis uulnerabat,' E. 24. Here *cutinnniou* is the pl. of *cutinn*, now *cudyn*, m. 'a lock of hair,' Corn. *cudin* (gl. 'coma'), Z. 1066. Br. *kuden*, f. pl. *kudennou*, 'echeveau, fil.' As to the prep. *in*, v. infra 7 b, a.

(28.) *irpoulloraur* (gl. 'pugillarem paginam'): 'ad eorum libros et pugillarem paginam cucurrit,' E. 24. Here *poullor-* is obviously borrowed from *pugilláris* (*pugillares*, writing tablets), with the regular loss of *g* between vowels. The *-aur* seems merely the derivative *ár-*, Z. 829.

(29.) 7 a, a. *panepp* (gl. 'quis'). The context is:

'Hic quoque sic patrús seruit honoribus,
Ut dubium (i. *sit*) proprium (i. *illum* i. *filium*) quis
mage uendicet' (i. *habeat*), E. 26.

Here *pa* is the interrogative pronoun (Z. 400) made, by adding *nep* (= Ir. *nech*, Z. 405), to pass into the relative. So by adding

¹ Eyssenhardt, 24, prints 'devorator.' The context is 'quidam etiam claudus faber uenit, qui licet crederetur esse Iunonius, totius mundi ab Heraclito dictus est demorator.'

pinnac, we get *pa-tu-pinnac* (gl. 'quocumque'), infra 14 a, b, *pa-ped-pinnac* (gl. 'quoduis'), 43 a, b, *pa vac pennac* (quicunque vas), Z. 400.

(30.) 7 a, b, *trennid* (gl. 'postridie'), *nouodou* (gl. 'palatia'). The context is, 'tunc Iuno condicit propter praedictorum thalamum iuuenum et nuptialia peragenda uti postridie omnis ille deorum senatus in palatia.....diluculo conuenirent,' E. 26, 27. Here the adverb *trennid* is=*trennyd* (perendie), Z. 618, now *trenydd*, 'the day after to-morrow.' It is the Old-Irish *tremdid* in the adverb *intremdid* (gl. 'postridie'), Z. 609, and is compounded of the preposition *tran* (in *tran-noeth*, Z. 616, 905) and *did*, now *dydd*, 'day.' So Corn. *trenzha* (perendie), Lh. 249 a, ex *trenge*, *tren-deth*.

Nouodou is the pl. of *nouod*, now *neuadd*, f. 'a hall,' 'a large room.' *toat y neuad* (lacunar curiae), Z. 840. The Gaulish *nemeton*, Ir. *nemed* (gl. 'sacellum') seem cognate.

(31.) 7 b, a. *minn* (gl. 'sertum'). 'Multiplici ambitum redimitur lumine sertum.' V. supra 6 b, a.

(32.) *inirdolte* (gl. 'in fanis'). 'Dehinc illud quod in fanis omnibus soliditate cubica dominus adoratur,' E. 28. We should either read this gloss *inirdolte*, 'in the idol-houses,' or, as Ebel thinks, *iniradolte*, 'in the worshipping-houses.' Here *in* is the preposition=Ir. and Lat. *in*, Z. 671; here, as in *inhelcha*, 39 a, b, expressing the abl., as in *inircutinniu*, 6 b, b, it expresses the accusative. *idol-te* (if this be the true reading) is the pl. of **idol-tig*=Ir. *idalteg*, a neuter s-stem gen. sg. *idaltaige* (gl. 'fani'), Z. 271, where it is misprinted 'idultaige'; *adolte*, if Ebel's conjecture be right, would now be *addoldai* (*addol*, 'worship,' *tai*, 'houses'). In either case, cf. *bou-tig* (gl. 'stabulum'), Z. 85, and *tig gocobauc*, 'cavernous house' (Nottingham), Asser, Lat. *tugurium*, Gr. *τέγος* (*Beitr.* ii, 165).

(33.) 7 b, b. *trui ir unolion* (gl. 'per monades'), *ordeccolion* (gl. 'decadibus'). 'Quos per nouenariam regulam distribuens minuensque per monades decadibus subrogatas in tertium numerum perita restrinxit,' E. 28. The preposition *trui*(=Ir. *tre*, *tria*, O. Br. *tre*, Corn. *dre*, Goth. *thairh*) is now *trwy* or *drwy*, Z. 665. *unolion* is the pl. of *unaul*, formed from the numeral *un* (Ir. *óin*, Old-Lat. *oinos*), Z. 315, by the suffix *ál-* (Z. 818). *deccolion* is the pl. of *decaul*, formed in like manner from the numeral *dec*; Corn. *dek*, Br. *dec*, Ir. *deich*.

(34.) 8 a, a. *ellesheticion* (gl. 'mela'). The context is 'omniaque mela (i. *dulcedines*) armonicorum (i. *modulationum*) distributione conquirit.' This is the plural of a pret. part. passive, *ellesetic*, connected probably with *eilw*, 'music,' *eilwy*, 'musician,' *eilwys*, power of harmony.' (Pughe.)

(35.) 8 a, b. *ciphillion* (gl. 'surculus'). *dirgatisse locclau* (gl. 'concesserat'). The context is 'Sed aduersum illa quoddam Abderitae senis alimma (i. *ungentum*) cui (i. *philologia*) multa (i. *materia*) lapillis surculisque permixtis herbarum etiam membro-
rumque concesserat¹ (i. *miscuerat*) praeparauit,' E. 30. Of these glosses, the first alone is intelligible: *ciphillion* is the pl. of *ciphill*, diminutive² of *ciph* (now written *cyff*, Br. *queff*, Ir. *cep*) = Lat. *cippus*, the *ph* (*ff*) arising from *pp* as in *cloff* = *cloppus*.

As to the form, *dirgatisse* is the 3rd sg. 2d pret. of a verb preserved possibly (according to Mr. Rhys) in *ym-ddiried*, 'to concede one's self,' 'to confide.' I would connect it with the modern *gadu*, 'to leave,' 'to permit,' *locclau* (if not, as Ebel suggests, a mistake for *loc laun*) may be the pl. of **locl*; cognate, perhaps, with the Eng. *log*.

(36.) *immisline* (gl. 'allinebat'). 'Denique reuibratu corpori mensis apposito irrorati liquoris allinebat ung[u]entum,' E. 30. Here we have, apparently, the infixed personal pronoun of the 3rd sg. *is* = *s* (Z. 376). The verb *immline*, which we thus get, is the 3rd sg. imperfect of a verb compounded with *imm-*, *am-* (Z. 897, 898), and radically connected with *linisant* (gl. 'lavare,' i. e. 'lavarunt'), J. 98, O. Ir. *dolinim* (gl. 'mano,' gl. 'polluceo'), *aslenaimm* (gl. 'luo'), *asru-lenta* (gl. 'inquinatae'), Lat. *linio*.

(37.) *cimmaithuress* (gl. 'collectea'), v. supra 1 b, a.

(38.) 8 b, a. *orcueeticc cors* (gl. 'ex papyro textili'). The context is 'calceos (i. *ficones*) praeterea ex papyro textili subligauit, ne quid eius membra pollueret morticinum,' E. 31. *cueeticc* stands for *gue* (*g*)*etic*, the participle pret. pass. of *guen*, a derivative from the root *vi*, whence also *gueig* (gl. 'testrix'), Corn. *guiat* (gl. 'tela'), Br. *gueaff* (texere), Ir. *fighim*, Lat. *vico*, and many other forms cited by Fick, 190, 191. For the provection of *g* after the *r* of the article, cf. *or kocled*, 'from the north' (*gocled*), *Laws*, 104.

cors re-occurs at 14 b, b, as a gloss on 'cannulas.' It is a collective noun, here meaning 'reeds.' With the singulative *-enn* it occurs in the Oxford glosses: *corsenn* (gl. 'arundo'), Z. 295. The modern form is *corsen*, pl. *cyrs*: cf. Br. *corsenn*, 'arundo,' 'canna,' *corsec* (gl. 'cannetum'), Z. 850, Ir. *curchas* (gl. 'arundo'), Z. 72, Lat. *carex*. Here *cors* stands for *corks*, *corchs*, as *croen* for *crohen*, *crochen*, Corn. *croghen*, D. 2686, Ir. *crocenn*, 'pellis,' Z. 103. So Corn. *morogeth* = W. *marchogaeth*, Z. 95, 2103, *kerugh* (afferte) for *kerghugh*, Z. 157.

(39.) *tusslestr* i. *turibulum* (gl. 'acerra'). So infra 10 b, a, *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerra'), 12 a, a; *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerra'), 14 a, a; *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerram'). This is a compound of *tus* (borrowed from the

¹ 'Nemorumque congesserat,' E.

² Cf. the Gaulish *regillus*, *remillus*, Z. 767.

Lat. *tus*) and *lestr*, m., 'a vessel,' *lestir* (gl. 'rati'), Juv. 61; pl. *llestri*, Z. 175; Corn. *lester* (gl. 'navis'), pl. *listri*, Z. 831, Br. *lestr*, Ir. *lester*, *lestar* (vas), Z. 166, dat. sg. *lestur*, 782.

(40.) 8 b, b. *corilis* i. *coll* (gl. 'coraulis'), *mellhionou* (gl. 'violet'). The context is:

'Vertex Aonidum uirens coraulis¹
Cui frondet uiolas parante Cyrra.'² (E. 33.)

Here *coll* is the pl. of *collenn* (*L. Land.* 237), now *collen*, 'a hazel'; Corn. *colwiden* (gl. 'corillus'), Z. 1077; Br. *quelvezenn* (*Outh.*); Ir. *coll* (gl. 'corylus'), Z. 791.

mellhionou, 'violet,' pl. of *mellhion*, *melhyonen* (gl. 'vigila'), Z. 1076. Probably a compound of *mell* and **hion*.

(41.) 9 a, a. *minnou* (gl. 'serta,' E. 34), v. supra 6 b, a.

(42.) *dittihun* (gl. 'tibi soli'). 'Quod habent rationis operta Canimus tibi cognita soli,' E. 35. Here *ditti* is a compound of the preposition *di* with the suffixed pron. *-t* and the augment *-ti*, Z. 380. The Middle-Welsh form is *itti*, Br. *dide*, Corn. *dyso*, *dheso*. The (*h*)*un* (i. e. *un*, 'unus,' 'solus') re-occurs infra 51 b, a, in *mi mihun*, 'I myself.' When added to the possessive pronouns it gains the meaning of *ipse*, Z. 408. The *h* is introduced between two vowels as often in Old and Middle-Welsh. (Z. 118, 119.)

On the margin of this column, opposite the line

'Nunc tibi uirgo cano spes atque adsertio nostri,' (E. 33),

occur the words *lacladsi ar*; so in the next column, 9 a, b, occur the words *laclad dā* over the first word of the following:

'Beata uirgo, tantís
Quae siderum choreís
Thalamum capis iugalem,' etc. (E. 36.)

I cannot explain either of these glosses, if such they be.

(43.) 9 a, b. *ardomaul*, 'docilis.' This occurs in the margin, opposite the lines

'Quicquid agentes Stoici³ praescia dant futurís
Semper anhelís docilis fomitibus tulisti,' (E. 35.)

The Welsh word can only refer to *docilis*. It is compounded of *ar-* (Z. 900) and *domaul*, a derivative (Z. 818) from the root *dam* (Lat. *domare*, Goth. *tamjan*), whence *dometic* (gl. 'domito'), Z. 1057.

(44.) 9 b, a. *untaut* (gl. 'orbem'). The context is 'Cui uirus

¹ E. prints 'corollis.'

² 'Cirrha,' E.

³ MS., 'agente Stoasi.'

omne fanti Orbem facit gemellum,' E. 37. This is a loan from the Lat. *unitât(em)*, like *trintaut* (Juv. 1), *audurdaut*, *kiutaut* (Z. 843), from *trinitat(em)*, *auctoritat(em)*, *civitat(em)*.

(45.) *uncenetticion* (gl. 'solicanæ'). 'Dum haec Musae nunc solicanæ nunc concinentes interserunt (i. *intercanunt*)', etc., E. 37. This is a compound of the numeral *un* ('unus,' 'solus') and *ceneticion*, the pl. of *cenetic*, a participle passive having here an active meaning, like *bleu-porthetic* (gl. 'lanigerae'), Lat. *fertus*, Gr. *πολύτλητος*.

(46.) 9 b, b. *nouirfionou* (gl. 'rosarum'). 'Rosarum spiculis redimitae,' E. 38. As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a. *fionou* is the pl. of *fion*, s. 'digitalis,' adj. 'crimson.' Pughe has *fiön*, 'roses,' but this is a mere variant spelling. The Celts seem to have been unsettled as to 'rose' and 'foxglove.' Corn. *breilu*, 'rose,' is Br. *brulu*, now 'digitale';¹ and *fion* is the Irish *sion*, *sian*, so common in Irish tales, e. g., is dath *sion* and cech *gruad* ('every cheek there is the colour of foxglove'), L. U., 131 b; ba deirgithir *sian* slébe cechtár a dá *gruad* ('each of her two cheeks was redder than mountain foxglove'). So, as Siegfried thought, *ffon*, 'cudgel' = Ir. *sonn*, *ffoll*, 'a broad squab' = Ir. *sult*, 'fat.' So Br. *felch*, 'spleen' = Ir. *selg*.

(47.) *imberbis nuditas* i. *ithrirdiuail* (gl. 'glabella medietas'). Context: 'Quarum una deosculata Philologiae frontem illic ubi pubem ciliorum discriminat glabella medietas,' E. 38. Here *ithr* is a preposition = Corn. *ynter*, Z. 689, Ir. *eter*, Z. 656, Lat. *inter*. As to the *thr* ex *ntr*, cf. *cithremmet*, infra 12 b, a, *cythrawl*, 'adverse' = *contrarius*, *ysgythr*, 'fang' = *spinter*, *cethr* = Gr. *κέντρον*, *ewythr*, Br. *eontr*, ex **avuntros*² = Lat. *avunculus*, Z. 157.

diu is a new form of the feminine numeral 2. It is identical with the Cornish and Breton *diu*, Z. 316.

ail, the dual of *ail*, supra 4 b, a, is now *ael*, 'brow.' Cf. *ail-guin*, 'white-browed,' a title of Ecgfred (Nennius, 61).

(48.) *immottihiou* (gl. 'gesticulationes'). The context is 'Musis ammixtae etiam gesticulationes consonas atque hymeneia dedere tripudia,' E. 38. Cf. *immotetin* (gl. 'iactata'), Juv. 60, and the modern *ymmodi*, 'to move.'

(49.) 10 a, a. *nouircleteirou* (gl. 'crotularum'), *oreomtantou* (gl. 'bombis'). The context is 'Sed ecce magno tympani crepitu crotularumque [leg. crotalorumque] tinnitu uniuersa dissultant eo usque ut Musarum cantus aliquanto bombis tympani obtusior redderetur,' E. 38. As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a. *cleiteirou* is the

¹ *bruluenn*, 'estoquion,' 'eleborus,' 'uiacrum,' *Cath*.

² So *nil* becomes *thl* in *cathl*, 'song' = Ir. *cetal* ex *cantola* or *cantlo*; *nc* becomes *ch* in *truch* (gl. 'truncate'), and perhaps *cuch* ex *concha*; *nt* becomes *th* in Corn. *pymeth* = *pigmentum*.

pl. of *cleteir*, which I cannot explain except as an onomatopoetic word, like the Teutonic *clatter*, *klateren*, *klattern*, *klittern*. So *comtantou* is the pl. of **comtant*; but this must be a compound of *com*, Z. 902, and *tant*, 'a string' (Ir. *tét*, Skr. *tantu*), pl. *tantou* (gl. 'fides'), infra 63 b, a; and it is hard to see how it can mean *bombis*.

(50.) *dattotimb* (gl. 'gestione'). The context is 'Ni haec,' inquit, 'quibus plenum pectus geris cum coactissima (i. *uiolentissima*) gestione vomueris forasque diffuderis, immortalitatis sedem nulla tenus obtinebis,' E. 39. The first syllable seems *dat* (*do-at*, Ir. *taith*, Z. 906), equivalent in meaning to *re-*; and the modern *dat-tod*, 'to loosen,' is perhaps cognate. The *timb* is perhaps, as Ebel suggests, = the modern *tum*, 'a bend,' a 'turn.' Cf. *pump* for *pimp*. The gloss would thus stand for *dattot-timb*, and mean 'a loosening turn.' The Latin for *egestione*.

(51.) 10 a, b. *minnou* (gl. 'stemmata,' *deorum*, E. 39): v. supra 6 b, a.

(52.) *custnuditicc* (gl. 'confecta'). The context is 'pallore confecta Athanasiae opem...postulauit,' E. 40. This seems the participle of a compound verb *cust*, now *cwst* ('toil,' drudgery'), and *nuditicc*, participle of *nudi*, now *nodi*, 'to mark.' If so, as *nudi* is cognate with or like Br. *notaff*, borrowed from Lat. *notare*, we have here an early example of the medialising ('infectio destituens') of *t* between vowels, Z. 159. But Mr. Rhys suggests that we should read *custnuditicc*, and compares the modern *cystuddiedig*, 'afflicted.'

(53.) 10 b, a. *nouircrunnui* (gl. 'oui'). The context is 'Verum ipsa species oui interioris crocino circumlita exterius rutilabat,' E. 40. As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, 2. *crunn-ui* is a compound of the adj. *crunn* (v. supra 4 b, a) and the substantive *ui* (now *wy*, m.), pl. *uyeu*, Z. 285, Br. *uy*, Gr. *φόν* ex *ωτίον*, **ávyam*, Fick, 344, Lat. *ovum*. The Ir. *og*, f. gen. *uige*, seems rather cognate with O. N. *egg*, A.-S. *æg*.

(54.) *issi* (gl. 'mortalis'). The context is 'Verum diua...uirginem coronauit praecipiens omnia, quae adhuc mortalis aduersum uim superam in praesidium coaptarat, expelleret,' E. 40. The gloss means 'est ea' (scil. virgo). Here, as in 15 b, a, infra, *issi* is for *iss-hi*, Z. 371.

(55.) *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerra'), v. supra 8 b, a.

(56.) 11 a, a. *issmi* (gl. 'intemerata'). *hepp* philologia (gl. 'pertulerim'). *enuein di iunoni* (gl. 'Iterducam et Domiducam'). The context is 'Nam Fluoniam Februalemque ac Februam mihi poscere non necesse est, cum nihil contagionis corporeae sexu intemerata pertulerim, Iterducam et Domiducam, Unxiam Cinctiam mortales puellae debent in nuptias convocare,' E. 42. *iss-*

mi means 'sum ego,' Z. 368; and cf. *issi mi*, infra 15 b, a. *hepp* (better *hep*, as in '*hep* Geometria,' infra 51 b, a) is a defective verb meaning 'inquit,' Z. 606; Ir. *saigid*, 'dicit'; Gr. ἔ-σπ-ετε, ἔννεπε, for *en-sêpê*; Lat. *sec-uta* est, 'locuta est,' Fick, 400.

enuein di iunoni, 'names for Juno,' v. supra 1 a, b.

(57.) *proprium* i. *anu di iuno* (gl. 'Populonam'). *mi* philologia (gl. 'uoco'). The context is 'Populonam plebes, Cyritim debent memorare bellantes, hic ego te aeream [E., Heram] potius ab aeris regno nuncupatam uoco,' E. 42. Here '*proprium*' stands for 'nomen proprium.' *anu di* means 'a name for,' and *mi* means 'I.'

(58.) *hepp* philologia (gl. 'intellexeram conspicari'), v. supra.

(59.) 11 a, b. *issem i anu* (gl. 'Genius'). The context is 'specialis singulis mortalibus Genius admonetur quem (i. *genium*) etiam Praestitem (i. *principem*) uocauerunt,' E. 43. The gloss means 'id est nomen ejus.' As to *iss*, v. supra, 4 a, b: *em* now *ef*, Z. 371, i now *y*, Bret. *e*, Z. 386. *anu*, v. supra, 1 a, b.

(60.) 11 b, b. *enuein di Sibellae int hinn* (gl. 'Erytria quaeque Cumaea est vel Phrigia'), E. 44. This gloss means 'names for the Sybil are these.' As to *enuein*, v. supra 1 a, b. *int*, 'sunt' (Mid-W. *ynt*, Z. 546) is=Corn. *yns*, Br. *int*, *ynt*, Ir. *it*; all referrible to the root *i*, 'to go.' *hinn*, pl. of *hunn*, 'hic,' Z. 394.

(61.) 12 a, a. *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerra'), v. supra 8 b, a.

(62.) 12 a, b. *natoid guocelesetic* (gl. 'nulla titillata'). The context is 'quod femina.....nulla prorsus inuidia titillata uirginem (i. *philosophiam*) complexa constrinxerat,' E. 46. The gloss means 'quod non est titillata.' *nat*, Z. 752. *oid*, 'erat,' 'esset,' Z. 546, the 3rd sg. secondary present; Corn. *o*, Br. *oa*.

guocelesetic, part. pass. of **guocelesiau*, now *gogleisio*, 'to tickle.' The use of *e* here for the diphthong *ei* is also observable in *im-misline* and *dirgatisse*. So in *reatir*, *trean*, Z. 105. In modern Welsh this gloss would be *nad oedd gogleisiedig*.

(63.) 12 b, a. *iurghell* (gl. 'caprea'). The context is: 'sub dextra testudo minitansque nepa, a laeua capra,' E. 47. This word (now *iyrhell*, 'a young roe,') is a diminutive of *iurch* (*iwrch*, Z. 282, pl. *yrch*, ib.), as *rhodell*, 'spindle,' of *rhod*=*rota*, *ciphill(ion)*, supra 8 a, b, of *ciph*=*cippus*. See Z. 297, 820. *iurch*=Corn. *yorch*, Z. 1075, Br. *yourch* (*Cath.*)=Gr. ἰορκος, Oppian, ῥόρξ, δόρξ, (*Beitr.* ii, 157), ῥορκάς, δορκάς, Curtius, Gr. *Et.* 585.

(64.) *menntaul* (gl. 'balance'), *cithremmet* (gl. 'libra'). The context is 'quae quidem nec in nurus officio sine b[i]llance libra apparere dignata est,' E. 47. *menntaul* is=*mentol* (gl. 'trutina') now *mantol*, f. Z. 818, from the root *MAN*, 'to measure,' in Lat. *men-sus*, *mensa*, Fick, 152.

cithremmet (gl. 'libra') is compounded of *cin-* (Z. 901) and

**tremmet*, a derivative from *trumm* (now written *trum*)=Ir. *tromm*, 'heavy.' Cf. Ir. *comthrom* (gl. 'par').

(65.) 12 b, b. *popptu* (gl. 'ambifarium,' E. 47), 'every side.' *popp* (Corn. *peb*, Br. *pep*, Ir. *cách*) preceding a substantive, means 'omnis,' Z. 404. *tu* (also in *pa-tu-pinnacc*, 14 a, b) is=Ir. *tóib*, the final *b* being lost, as in *lu-ird*, 50 a, a.

(66.) 13 a, a. *sich* (gl. 'arentis,' Libies, E. 48.) This is a loan from the Latin *siccus*, the *cc* regularly becoming *ch*, Z. 151. It is now written *sych*; Corn. *seygh*, Br. *sech*, Ir. *secc*.

(67.) *hepp* philologia (gl. 'noscere'):

'Da pater aetherios mentis¹ conscendere coetus
Astrigerumque sacro sub nomine noscere coelum.'

V. supra 11 a, a.

(68.) 13 a, b. *issguir* (gl. 'verum'), E. 48, i. e. 'est verum.' *guir* (Corn. and Bret. *guir*, Ir. *fir*) is=Lat. *verus*.

(69.) 14 a, a. *tuslestr* (gl. 'acerram'), *flairmaur* (gl. 'olacem'). The context is 'acerram illam olacem [leg. olacem] aromatis re-fundente,' E. 52. As to *tuslestr*, v. supra 8 b, a.

flairmaur is an adjective compounded of the adjective *maur* (=Ir. *már*, *mór*, Z. 891, and the substantive *flair*, now *flari* (Corn. *flair*, Br. *fler*, Z. 835, 1078), by dissimilation from **frair*, à Lat. **fragor*, whence *fragrare*. Cf. also Lat. *fragrum*, root *bhrag*, Fick, 381.

(70.) 14 a, b. *patupinnacc* (gl. 'quocumque'):

'Adhuc iugata compararet pagina
Quocumque ducta largiorem circulum.' (E. 52.)

This adverb is formed, like *pa-ped-pinnac* (gl. 'quodvis'), infra 43 a, b, by *pa*, Z. 399, a substantive (*tu*, v. supra 12 b, b) and *pinnac*, Z. 400. Cf. Br. *un tu penac*, 'aliquorsum,' *Cath*.

(71.) 14 b, a. *hepp* Marciane (gl. 'uicit': 'His me Camena uicit,' E. 54), v. supra 11 a, a.

(72.) 14 b, b. *casulheticc* (gl. 'penulata'). 'Ingressa est penulata,' E. 54. This is the part. pret. pass. of a denominative from *casal*, Lat. *casula*, whence Ir. *casal*, Z. 768, *casaldae*, Z. 791, with progressive assimilation. As to the *h*, v. Z. 112.

(73.) *locell* vel *fonn* (gl. 'ferculum'). 'Gestabat haec autem teres quoddam ex compactis adnexionibus ferculum, quod leui exterius elephanto praenitebat,' E. 54, 55. *locell*, now *llogell*, Corn. *logel*, Lat. *loculus*, Z. 819, 1078.

fonn, now *ffonn*, pl. *finn* (gl. 'pila,' infra 38 a, a), Ir. *sonn*, 'a staff,' 'a cudgel.' Hence *fonnaul*, infra 41 a, a. Goth. *vandu* (Eng. *wand*) has been compared. But Goth. initial *v* would be

¹ 'Mentem,' E.

gu in Welsh and *f* in Irish. Rather cf. Gr. σφόνδυλος, and perhaps σφενδόνη, Lat. *funda*. For instances of W. *ff*=Gr. σφ, σπ, see Siegfried, *Beitr.* vi, 8.

(74.) *cors* vel pennas (gl. 'cannulas'). 'Illato per cannulas,' E. 55, v. supra 8 b, a.

(75.) *pipennou* (gl. 'arterias'). 'Arterias etiam pectusque cuiusdam medicaminis adhibitione purgabat,' E. 55. This is the pl. of *pipenn*, now *piben*, 'a pipe,' 'a duct.' In Juvencus, 14, *pipenn reulaun*, 'an icy pipe,' glosses the Latin *steria* (*stiria*), 'icicle.' Like Br. *pip*, Fr. *pipe*, *pipeau*, Ital. *piva*, O. H. G. *pfifā*, N. H. G. *pfeife*, Eng. *fife*, borrowed from Lat. *pipare*, *pipiare*.

(76.) 15 b, a. *issi mi* (gl. 'ipsa'). The context is 'Partes autem meae sunt quattuor, litterae litteratura litteratus litteratae. litterae sunt quas doceo, litteratura (i. *sum*) ipsa quae doceo, litteratus quem docuero, litterate quod perite tractaverit quem informo,' E. 57. The gloss means literally 'est ea ego.' As to *iss*, v. supra 4 a, b. *i* is for *hi*, Z. 371. As to *mi*, v. supra 11 a, a.

(77.) 38 a, a. *finn* (gl. 'pila'), 'hastas crebro et pila,' E. 143. Pl. of *fonn*, supra 14 b, b. *ffonn*, pl. *ffynn* (clavae), Z. 283.

(78.) 38 b, a. *scribenn* (gl. 'scriptura'). 'Cum lex ulla vel scriptura in causa tractatur,' E. 146. This word (now *ysgrifen*, with prosthetic *y*) is like Ir. *scribend*, Z. 487, Corn. *scriuen*, Z. 826, 1071, Br. *scruiuaſſ*, borrowed from the Latin. So in 39 b, a.

(79.) 39 a, b. *inhelcha* (gl. 'in uenando'). 'Cum quidam in uenando iaculum intorsit,' E. 150. As to *in*, v. supra 7 a, b. *helcha* seems for *helga*, now *hela*: cf. *helgha-ti* (gl. 'uenare'), Ir. *sely*, Z. 122; Corn. *helhvur*, *helhiat*, *helheys*, Z. 123, 140, 144, 1069, 1071. *helghya*. The Zend *harez*, 'los lassen, hinwerfen' (Justi, 322) is perhaps cognate.

(80.) 39 b, a. *scribenn* (gl. 'scriptura'). 'Ad probationes scriptura profertur,' E. 151, v. supra, 38 b, a.

(81.) *gebin* (gl. 'culleo'). 'Quia patris interfector culleo insuiur,' E. 153. This must be a mistake of the glossographer, for the modern *gefyn*, m., is 'fetter,' 'gyve,' and not a leathern sack. The root may be *ghab* (whence also *gafael*, 'to hold'=Ir. *gabáil*, Lat. *habeo*, *habenae*), the suffix *-ino*, Z. 823.

(82.) 40 a, b. *dilein* (gl. 'abolitione'). 'Tyrannus qui sub abolitione tyrannidem posuerat, fortiter fecit,' E. 156. So in Skene, ii, 125: 'y *dilein* gwlat vrython' (to abolish the kingdom of the Britons). The Rev. R. Williams compares the modern *dilëu*, 'to destroy.' Can it be = the O. Ir. *dilgend*, 'delere,' dat. *dilgiunn*, Z. 487, ex **dilegindo-*; cf. O. Ir. *dilegthith*, 'exterminator.'

(83.) *doctrin* (gl. 'astructio,' E. 157), borrowed from *doctrina*.

(84.) 41 a, a. *fonmaul difrit* (gl. 'fustuarium'). The context is 'Si ille consul fustuarium meruerit, legiones quid, quae consu-

lem reliquerunt ?' E. 161. The gloss is written against *-tuarium*, but may be intended for *quid*, over which there is a curved mark. *fonnaul* is a derivative from *fonn*, supra 14 b, b. *difrit* (from *di-brit*, *dit-brit* ?) must mean 'a sentence.' Mr. Rhys connects it with the modern *dedfryd*.

(85.) 41 b, a. *bibid* (gl. 'rei'). The context is 'conciliantur igitur animi tum personae tum rei dignitate,' E. 164. Here the glossographer has clearly mistaken *rei*, the gen. sg. of *res*, for *rei*, the gen. sg. of *reus*. Cf. the Bret. *beuez*, 'culpable,' *Cath.*, O. Ir. *bibdu* (*reus*), Z. 775, pl. *bibdaid* (gl. 'obnoxii'), Z. 258.

(86.) 42 a, a. *ordubeneticion abalbrouannou* (gl. 'gurgulionibus exsectis,' E. 167). *dubeneticion* (*du-* for *di-* as often in Irish, Z. 873) is the pl. of the pret. part. pass. of a verb compounded of *di* (Z. 903) and the root *ben* ex BHAN, whence *etbinam*, 'lanio,' Z. 1052, Ir. *benim*, 'ferio,' Gr. ἔ-πεφνον, φόνος.

abal-brouannou is the pl. of a compound of *abal*, now *afal*, 'an apple,' Ir. *uball*, and *brouant*, now *breuant*, 'windpipe,' pl. *breuannau*, with assimilation of the *t* as in *hanner* ex *hanter*, etc. (Z. 162), Corn. *briansen* (gl. 'guttur'), Z. 1066. The *abal-brouant* which we thus attain reminds one of the Irish *don uball bragat* (gl. 'gurgulioni'), leg. *don uball-brága*[i]t ? which occurs as a gloss on Gildas' *Lorica*, Z. 256.

(87.) 42 a, b. *carrecc* (gl. 'Carubdim'¹). 'Ut si dicas laboriosam Carubdim,' E. 168. One form of the plural of this word; *cerrice* (gl. 'cautium') occurs infra 51 a, a; another, *carrecou* (gl. 'scrupēa'), in Juvencus, 29. The modern form is *careg*, f., pl. *ceryg*; Corn. *carrek*, pl. *carrygy*; Br. *karrek*, pl. *kerrek*; Ir. *carric*, Z. 812.

(88.) 42 b, a. *mail* (gl. 'mutilum'). 'Plenum uersum, una quidem syllaba mutilum,' E. 171. This is the Middle-Welsh and modern *moel*, 'bald,' 'bare,' Br. *moal*, Ir. *mael*, Z. 101. All from **magilos*, 1, 'servus,' 2, 'tonsus,' 'calvus,' tonsure being the sign of slavery.

(89.) 43 a, b. *papedpinnac* (gl. 'quoduis'). 'Cum singula uerba quoduis significantia proferuntur,' E. 176. As to *pa*, *-pinnac*, v. *patupinnac*, 14 a, b. *ped* is for *peth*, m., 'a thing,' Br. *pez*, Ital. *pezza*, Fr. *pièce*, Latinised *petia*, as *lu-ird*, infra 50 a, a, is for *lu-irth*.

(90.) 43 b, a. *aliquid hacen* (gl. 'habebas'). The context is 'domus tibi deerat, at habebas: pecunia superabat, at egebas,' E. 177. The gloss means 'something nevertheless,' *hacen* being the Middle and Modern Welsh conjunction *hagen*, Br. *hogen*, Z. 731, 732.

(91.) 43 b, b. *irhinn issid ille* (gl. 'sed magnitudinis cumulatae ut si dicas Anton² ille cum sufficeret nomen dixisse,' E. 181).

¹ 'Charybdim,' E.

² 'Cato,' E.

This gloss seems intended to refer to *Anton*. It means 'is qui est ille.' So in J. 81, *irhinn issid crist* (gl. 'Christus quem'). As to *ir-hinn*, v. Z. 395.

As to *issid* (now *sydd* before vowels, *sy* before consonants), v. Z. 554.

(92.) 44 a, a. *oguard* (gl. 'flammeo'). 'Nuptiarum uelatam flammeo nubentem.' Here *flammeo* means a (flame-coloured) bridal veil. The Welsh word *guard* occurs also in Juvenecus, 32, 'iuuenem .i. eiecentem *guard*' (gl. 'cubantem'), where it means 'a covering.' It is derived from the root VAR, 'to cover,' and as I find no sure example of a Welsh derivative *d* being added to the root without the intervention of a vowel, it is probably written for *guarth*, as *luird* (gl. 'horti'), infra 50 a, a, for *luirth*.

(93.) 44 b, b. *nouni* (gl. 'nostrum'). 'Uter igitur nostrum caedem admiserit quaeritur,' E. 186. As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a. *ni* is the personal pron. of the first person, Z. 369, Corn. *ny*, Br. *ni*, Ir. *ni*, Z. 325.

(94.) 45 a, a. *ircatteiraul rettetice strotur* (gl. 'sella curulis'). 'Fasces et toga sella curulis magistratuum ornamenta sunt,' E. 190. *Catteiraul* is a derivative from *cateir*, Z. 106, L. Land. 41, 127, borrowed, like Br. *cadoer*, Ir. *catháir*, from *cathedra*. Or, perhaps, *catteiraul* is directly from *cathedrale*.

rettetice is intended for *curulis*, which the glossographer supposes to be derived from *curro*, and is the participle passive, with an active meaning, of a verb=the modern *rhedeg*. Cf. Corn. *rede-gva* (gl. 'cursus'), Z. 890, *resek*, 'currere.'

strotur is borrowed from Lat. *stratura*; so *strutu[r]* *guar* (gl. 'sella'), *strotur gurehic* (gl. 'sambuca'), Z. 1061.

(95.) 45 b, a. *hepp marcia* (gl. 'aduerto'), 'inconscious non aduerto,' E. 195: v. supra 11 a, a.

(96.) *noulin* (gl. 'lini'). 'dispendiaque lini perflagrata,' E. 195. As to *nou*, v. 2 a, a, *lin*, now *llin*, Corn. *lin* (gl. 'linum'), Br. *lin*.

(97.) 46, a, a. *hepp marcia* (gl. 'prospicio, quandam feminam luculentam'), E. 196: v. supra, 11 a, a.

(98.) *nou iraurleou* (gl. 'gnomonum stilis,' E. 197). As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a.

aurleou is the pl. of *aurle*, a compound of *aur*=*hora*, Ir. *uair*, and *le*, now *lle* (pl. *lleoedd*), 'a place.' Cf. *aurcimerdricheticion*, infra.

(99.) 46 a, b. *muiss* (gl. 'disci, diffusioris'), E. 199. This word, now *muys*, f., 'hamper,' like Corn. *muis*, Br. *meus*, Ir. *mias*, Goth. *mes*, is borrowed from or cognate with Lat. *mensa*, Z. 97, 117, 1079.

(100.) 46 b, a. *aurcimerdricheticion* (gl. 'orospica,' leg. horoscopa?). 'Uasa quae orospica vel orologia memorantur,' E. 201.

Compounded of *aur*, 'hour,' *cimer*, now *cyfer*, m., 'opposite situation' (cf. the modern *cyfarchwyl*, 'survey'), and *dricheticion*, the pl. of the part. pass. of *drichu*, now *drychu*, 'to make apparent.'

(101.) 46 b, b. *oemid* (gl. 'ex aere'). 'rotunda ex aere uasa,' E. 202: v. supra 4 b, a.

(102.) 47 a, b. *hepp* Geometria (gl. 'ego ipsa peragraui'), v. supra 11 a, a.

(103.) 48 a, a. *termin* (gl. 'ora': 'cuius ora paullo amplior aestimatur,' E. 212), now *terfyn*, m., is borrowed from Lat. *terminus*; so in 48 a, b, *termin* (gl. 'ora.') 'Cuius ora diuersis nominibus appellatur,' E. 48 a, b.

(104.) 49 b, a. nomen *di cretæ* (gl. 'Mac[a]ronesos': 'propter coeli temperiem M. est appellata,' E. 225), a name for Crete. As to *di*, v. supra 1 a, b.

(105.) 50 a, a. *luird* (gl. 'horti,' Hesperidum, E. 229). This is the nom. pl. of **luorth*=Ir. *lubbort*, Corn. *luworth*, *lowarth*, Z. 888, 1077, Br. *liorz*, compounded of *lu(h)* ex **lupa* (=Goth. *lauf-s*, gen. *laubis*, Eng. *leaf*, and **gorth*=Gr. *χόρος*, *hortus*, O. N. *gardh-r*, whence seems the mod. Welsh *gardd*, 'garden.'

(106.) 50 b, b. nomen *di tauro caucassus* (gl. 'caucassus'): 'Inter caetera nomina idem Nifatis est Caucasus et Sarpedon,' E. 236. See 1 a, b.

(107.) 51 a, a. *nowircerricc* (gl. 'cautium'). 'Sed Caucasus portas habet quas Caspias dicunt cautium praecisiones etiam ferreis trabibus obseratas, E. 239. As to *nou*, v. 2 a, a. As to *cerricc*, pl. of *carrecc*, v. supra 42 a, b.

(108.) *han* (gl. 'alium'). 'Fluuius qui Tanais putabatur quem Demodamas dux transcendit aliumque esse perdocuit,' E. 240. This is the modern *han*, 'separated'=Ir. *sain*, 'diversus,' Z. 233.

(109.) *omorduit* (gl. 'femine'). 'Unde fabula est eum Jovis femine procreatum,' E. 241. Here *morduit* (now *morddwyd*, f.) is= Corn. *mordoit* (femur, l. coxa), later *mordhos*, Br. *morzat*, *Cath. morzed*, Z. 843.

(110.) 51 a, b. *mormeluet* (gl. 'testudinum'). This is the pl. of *mormelu*, lit. 'sea-snail' (from *mor*, Gaulish *mori*, Ir. *muir*, Lat. *mare*), and *melu*=*malwen*, Br. *melhuenn croguennec* (gl. 'testudo'), *Cath.*, Corn. *melwioges* (gl. 'testudo'), Z. 1076. Probably cognate with Gr. *ἀ-μαλός*, *μαλακός*, Lat. *mollis* from *molvis*.

(111.) 51 a, b. *sum hep* Geometria (gl. 'Percursus breuiter terrarum situs,' E. 244), v. supra 11 a, a.

(112.) 51 b, a. *mi mihun* (gl. 'ipsa'), *noulirou* (gl. 'aequorum'). The context is 'exposita est terra quam ipsa peragraui aequorumque mensura,' E. 245. *mi-mihun* means 'I myself.' As to *hun*, *ditti hun*, v. supra 9 a, a. As to *nou*, v. supra 2 a, a. *lirou* is the pl. of *lir*, now *llyr*, Ir. *ler*.

(113.) 57 b, a. *runtniau* (gl. 'sterope,' leg. *stertore*?). The context is 'Silenus.....iamiudum laxatus in somnos, forte repente glandum (i. *magnum*) stertens ranae sonitum desorbentis increpuit: quo *sterope*¹ et rapiduli sonitus raucitate concussi,' etc., E. 297. This seems a corruption of *runcniau*, cognate with the modern *rhunc*, m., 'snort,' 'snore' (= *rhonchus*, *ῥόγχος*), *rhunciad*, 'a rattling,' 'gurgling,' *rhuncian*, 'to rattle,' 'to gurgle.' For the change of *c* to *t*, compare *tengl*, 'girth,' = Ir. *cengal*, *cingula*, Corn. *mans* ex *mant* = Lat. *mancus*, Br. *tatin* = Fr. *taquin*, *rebet*, 'fiddle' = O. Fr. *rebec*.

(114.) 59 a, b. *talciipp* (gl. 'cratere'). 'Aquam quae ex cratere Aquarii fluit,' E. 300. *talciipp* is identical with the Irish *talchube* (gl. 'crater'), gen. *indtelchubi* (misprinted *indaelchubi*), gl. 'cadi,' Z. 72. dat i *taulchubu* fhina, Táin bó Tráich, n. pl. iii. *taulchubi* di fín, L. U. 134 b. *cipp* for *cip*, cf. *claur qui[n]cip* (gl. 'prelum') Juv. 78, is = Lat. *cupa*, long *u* regularly becoming *i* in Welsh, Z. 100.

(115.) 61 b, b. *guogaltou* (gl. 'fulcris').

'Ipsa etenim fulcris redimicula nectere sueta,' E. 331.

This gloss is obscure to me. The *quo* is, of course, the ordinary prefix; the *galt*, as Ebel suggests, found in *galltogydd*, 'mechanic.' Is now written *gallt*. The Rev. D. Silvan Evans quotes from the 'Englynion Cain Cynnwyre': 'Ni ddifyg *gallt* o bai cais' (power will not fail where there is endeavour).

(116.) 62 a, a. *scamell* (gl. 'tripus'), *lenn* (gl. 'cortina'). The context is 'Oe[o]nostice tertia est per quam tripus illa uenturi denuntia [t] atque omnis eminuit nostra cortina,' E. 334. Here *scamell* is for *scabell* (inflected *b* and inflected *m* each sounding like English *v*), now *ysgafell*, Corn. *scauel*, Z. 1078, Br. *scabell*, *Cath.*, all borrowed from or cognate with Lat. *scabellum*. As to *lenn*, v. supra 5 b, a.

(117.) 62 b, a. *reid* (gl. 'spicum'):

'Crinale spicum pharetris deprome Cupido,' E. 337.

This is now *rhaidd*, 'spear,' 'lance,' borrowed (according to Mr. Rhys) from *radius*.

(118.) *fistl gablau* (gl. 'fistula bilatrix,' *sic*). The text is here corrupt. The context is 'Semidei quorum hircipedem pandura Siluanum hirundinis enodis fistula bilatrix rurestris Faunum tibia decuerunt,' E. 338. For *bilatrix* we should, of course, read, with Eyssenhardt, *sibilatrix*; but the glossographer, taking *bilatrix* to be equivalent to *furcata*, wrote *gablau*, 'forked,' 'cleft,' a deriv. from *gabal*, *gabl* [?] now *gafl*, m., Ir. *gabul* (gl. 'furca,'

¹ 'terrore,' E. The excellent emendation, *stertore*, is due to Mr. Bradshaw.

gl. 'patibulum'), Z. 768, O. Lat. *gabalus* ('gabulum' crucem dici veteres volunt,—Varro, cited by Diez), O. H. G. *gabala*, *kabala*, now *gabel*, A.-S. *gafol*, O. N. *gafl* (Fick, 741), Eng. *gable*. So (as Professor Evander Evans has pointed out) in Skene, i, 127: 'Atui pen *gaflaw* heb emennyd' (there will be the cleft head without brains,—ib. 138): 'Llyffan du *gaflau* cant ewin arnaw' (a black, sprawling toad with a hundred nails on him). *Fistl* is, of course, borrowed from Lat. *fistula*.

(119.) 63 a, a. *hui* (gl. 'quae'):

'Jam uos uerenda quaeso caeli germina,

Quæ multiforme scit ciere (i. *uocare*) barbiton,' E. 342.

This is the personal pronoun of the 2nd plural, Z. 372, now written *chui*, and probably cognate with Gothic *izvis*. So *is-hui* (gl. 'quos'), Juv. 19.

(120.) 63, b, a. *tantou* (gl. 'fides'). 'Nam fides apud Delphos per Deliacam (i. *apollinarem*) citharam demonstraui,' E. 346. So in 63 b, b, *tantou* (gl. 'fides'), 'Fides delphinis amicitiam hominum persuaserunt,' E. 348. This is the pl. of *tant*, as to which v. supra 10 a, a; and is now *tannau*, with nasal infection of *t*, as in *abalbrouannou*, supra 42 a, a.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Screw-Steamer *Surat*, between Aden
and Bombay: 4th March, 1872.

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CROMLECH AT TY MAWR.

As a starting-point from whence to guide the curious to the Ty Mawr cromlech, in the parish of Llanfair Pwll Gwyngyll, in the county of Anglesey, I may name the site of Lord Anglesey's Column,—a much frequented spot in summer time on account of the magnificent view it presents of the Carnarvonshire hills in the distance, and the Menai Strait in the foreground, winding with remarkable beauty between the well wooded pleasure-grounds of Plas Newydd and Vaenol, and, sweeping beneath its stupendous bridges, looks like a river gleaming in its course towards Beaumaris Bay. This view, so extensive and pleasing, did not escape the notice of Pennant, who tells us that he "was irresistibly delayed at Craig y Ddinas (the rock on which the Anglesey monument stands) by feasting his eyes with the fine view of the noble curvature of the Menai." Craig y Ddinas is said to have been fortified, as the name implies, but the thriving plantations which now envelop its sides and shoulders effectually screen from observation whatever traces of defensive works may remain.

Taking this as an accessible starting-point, and following the road leading thence towards Llandegfan Church, as represented on the map, the inquirer, after a walk of about four furlongs, would find himself abreast of a roadside residence called Pant Lodge, on the second field beyond which, on the northern side of the road, the cromlech remains are to be seen.

Scant notice has been taken of this small relic by the enumerators of our Anglesey antiquities, in consequence, we may suppose, of its ruined and prostrate condition, Miss Angharad Lloyd's *History of Anglesey* and Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* being the only works in which I have found it mentioned. It is situated on high ground with rocky elevations a little to the north, sug-

gestive of fortified dwellings and enclosures, none of which I was able to trace with certainty, but was informed that from a field immediately below the rocks many hut-foundations had been removed. Of the original chamber there remain but four stones, the capstone, two side-supporters, and a low erect slab (2 feet high by 3 feet wide), fronting the east, which may indicate the chamber-entrance. Observers of this class of antiquities will have noticed that across the inner access, and marking the limit between chamber and gallery, there is sometimes a transverse stone set on edge, contributing in no degree to the support of the roof; on the contrary, frequently so low as to leave space for some purpose unknown. The slab here referred to may have been one of the kind. It now aids in the support of the eastern end of the fallen capstone, the prostration of which, with the whole structure, may have been occasioned by the downfall of some of its south-western props; the descent, at one end, of so massive a stone causing the overthrow of the other sustaining slabs, which do not seem to have been firmly set. The superficial measure of the upper stone is 11 ft. by 8 ft. It is 2 ft. 3 ins. thick along its north-western side, diminishing to a thickness of 1 foot at its opposite or south-eastern side. The two supporters, which lie partly beneath it, measure about 4 ft. by 4 ft., and are rather more than 1 ft. thick. When in their erect positions, they must have sustained the roof at an elevation of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{3}{4}$ ft. above the chamber-floor, leaving a vacancy of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft. between it and the upper edge of the entrance-slab; a space we may suppose partly filled up, when in its perfect state, by the masonry of the gallery here abutting on the chamber.

Door-stones, imperfectly closing entrances, and having open spaces above them, were frequently used, whatever the motive. Whether they were accidentally chosen, or whether the object was a greater facility of removal in cases of fresh interments, or some such design, as perforations were sometimes made in them, as

exemplified in the closing slab of the tumulus at Plas Newydd, is uncertain. What seems to have been one of these entrance-stones, but of a kind not easily moved at the extremity of a covered gallery, unless by toppling it into the chamber (whence, by reversing the movement, it might have been restored to its place), may be seen at Bodowyr in this county, represented in the accompanying sketch. It faces the south-east, and has a vacant space between it and the lower edge of the capstone, measuring 2 ft. 3 ins. in perpendicular height.

In the July number of our Journal for the year 1869 we were favoured with an accurate description and drawing of this cromlech; but the sketch there given was from a different point, and selected to illustrate another of its characteristics.

It may be worthy of notice that, with the exception of the unremoved entrance-stone referred to above, we have delineated here what some modern writers would call a "free-standing dolmen". Unhappily for their speculation, there lies, in this instance, on the opposite side of the structure, a full-sized slab, which has fallen from its position as a part of the chamber wall. If by accident these two witnessing stones had been removed (the work of an hour to the present tenant), the upholders of the free-standing dolmen supposition might then have urged their opinions with confidence.

The Bodowyr remains being of the tripod class (Llech Drybedd, *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, No. VI), I take the opportunity of briefly referring to the curious circumstance that so many capstones are met with in this country and elsewhere resting on three supports; two sustaining the broader end, and one the narrower. The frequent occurrence of this precise number cannot be regarded as fortuitous, nor can we view it as a consequence of the good taste and tender forbearance of cromlech-mutilators, but should rather attribute it to some design or to some process of construction on the part of their builders. If duly considered, it may suggest to us one of the modes in which large roofing-stones

were raised to their incumbent positions. Many of us may have imagined that with the simple appliances of wooden levers, rudely constructed triangles, and the wedge still used in our graving-docks to lift ships of enormous weight, these stones might have been so raised and sustained as to enable their builders to erect beneath them the required number of props. This direct and summary mode of proceeding may have been adopted in many instances, especially where the capstones were small; but if accepted as the prevailing system, we would then have to account for the great obliquity observable in some of them, such a departure from the level and horizontal position in which they were raised being somewhat different from the result we might have expected. Others, and probably the greater number of us, have supposed that these masses of stone were moved on rollers up inclined planes to their respective resting-places: a theory in favour of which it might be argued that the inclination of capstones so conspicuous, for instance, in the Plas Newydd examples, is an indication, and might be adduced as a proof that this was the method pursued, the slope of the stones corresponding with the supposed inclination of the plane up which they had been moved. But even this hypothesis, plausible as it appears, has its difficulty when we come to reconcile it with our tripod cromlechs, in respect to which we have to explain the process by which the stones, when they had reached the top of the plane, were moved onward to the points of the three principal uprights, and also the reason for the selection of this peculiar number of supports.

According to the plane and roller system so ably suggested and described, some years ago, by His Majesty Frederick VII, King of Denmark, the chamber-walls were in the first instance to be thoroughly completed and made ready for the reception of their covers. Had this been usually done, it follows that when the capstones were superimposed, they must have settled down, without order or method, on such of the upright

wall-stones as were most prominent, and offered the first and strongest resistance to their pressure,—a process not likely to be so uniform in its consequences as is now observable in these cromlechs.

There remains yet another conjecture which I venture to put forth for the consideration of members. With materials accumulated on the spot, it is possible that the first effort of these rude stone builders was to raise the broad end of the capstone sufficiently high to receive beneath it two substantial pillars of corresponding length, on the tops of which it might have rested in an inclined position, resembling what has been recently called a "demi-dolmen". This completed, and the supporters made secure, their next movement may have been to lift the narrower end of the stone to the height required for the insertion of a third prop, often the smallest of the three. These three pillars, firmly planted and sustaining the full pressure and weight of the superimposed slab, would have considerable stability. If fairly adjusted and poised, the heavier the capstone the more immovably fixed the supporters would be. Having proceeded thus far, the side-slabs and other wall-stones of the chamber might afterwards have been erected and built into the structure, which being less firmly set, would naturally be the first to fall from their places, and to disappear under the hands of a destroyer.

To carry out this method would have been a small matter to the race of architects who in France and Algeria succeeded in lifting on end the enormous menhirs still the admiration of travellers in those countries. But whatever the course pursued, one thing remains tolerably clear, namely, that capstones were in the first instance methodically set on three, and sometimes on four, principal sustainers not readily shaken or displaced; which circumstance, combined with the fact that their exterior coverings in Wales were usually of loose stones (the chief requisite of the agriculturist even when first tracing the boundary of his waste property,

and one which he would not hesitate to use), may very well account for the appearance and condition of our tripod cromlechs in the present day.

THE MEANING OF "CROMLECH."

Various opinions have from time to time appeared in the pages of our Journal as to the meaning of "cromlech". Whilst differing from each other in the main, writers in general have agreed in one particular, namely, in regarding the term as referring especially to the capstone, and not to the cromlech-structure as a whole,—whether correctly so remains to be seen. By some the upper stone, however unsuitable in form and gibbous its surface, has been styled an altar; basing their theory in no small degree on the signification and supposed early origin of a word which, according to the statement of many inquirers, claims no greater antiquity than the fifteenth or sixteenth century: an assertion which, if it cannot be disproved, will dissipate, it is hoped, the sacrificial speculations still cherished by a few in connexion with these monuments. Others have expounded it as the *grymlech*, "the stone of strength"; the *cærem-luach*, or "devoted stone"; the *awgrymlech*, or "augural stone"; the bending, bowing, or prostrating tombstone, or the tombstone of worship; the most commonly received opinion being that it signifies an inclined, flat stone. The latter conjecture is scarcely less objectionable than the preceding ones, because, apart from etymological considerations, it is difficult to suppose the framers of the word were so observant of such objects as to notice that their capstones were sometimes inclined,—a result certainly to be looked for when we consider that, using unhammered and unwrought materials, cromlech-builders had to set up supporters of unequal lengths and incumbent slabs varying in thickness.

The above explanations being unsatisfactory, and scarcely harmonising with the sense in which the word

was primarily used, I venture to suggest another, namely, that in reference to these remains, and to distinguish them from others, "cromlech" once signified a vaulted grave in its perfect state.

Owing to the early use of *llechau*, or large, flattish stones as pillars, set up singly, to mark the graves of distinguished persons, and also their use as coverings and protections of the dead, *llech* seems to have acquired the signification of a gravestone or a monumental slab; and in many instances of the grave itself, in which sense it is still regarded in parts of Ireland. The author of *Druidism Exhumed* says that in its Gaelic form, *leac*, or *leachd*, or *leacht*, it signifies a tombstone; and Edward Lhwyd, in his Irish Dictionary, renders *leach* "a pile of stones in memory of the dead", and *leachda*, "a heap of stones", also "a grave".

Of the stone-marked graves in this country there seem to have been two kinds: one distinguished by a single *llech* set on end, the other a chambered tomb covered over externally by a *carnedd*, or pile of stones, the *leachd* of Edward Lhwyd.

In order to mark the difference between the above graves, it is possible that the tumular or chambered one was at some unknown period called a *cromlech*, the adjective *crom* being thoroughly descriptive of its internal as well as of its external characteristics (see the import of *crom* in the words *cromen*, *cromil*, *crymdwyn*, etc.). If we take up an ordinary English and Welsh dictionary, and look for the word "vault" in it, we find amongst its prominent renderings, *cromgell*, *cromnen*, *nen grom*, etc., words which fairly illustrate one of the significations of *crom* in its compound state. From the sense here assigned to it we may infer that in combination with *llech* it would signify a vaulted grave; or, if preferred, a vault constructed of flat stones; and perhaps, more literally, a flat stone in its position as a horizontal or a *quasi* vaulting over a cavity or chamber.

In an able paper on this subject, published in our Journal some years ago, the writer states that one of

the earliest occurrences of the word is in George Owen's *History of Pembrokeshire*, the date of which he fixes at about 1600 A.D. That the word claims an earlier existence than the time of this historian, we may gather from the circumstance of his having speculated on its meaning, and from his supposition that it ought to be written *grymlech*, "the stone of strength." Its first appearance is supposed to have been in Bishop Morgan's translation of the Bible, 1588 A.D. Whether the learned translator had in view the rock-sepulchres and excavated chambers of the East when he used the phrase "*cromlech*ydd' *y creigiau*" (Jeremiah, xlix, 16, and elsewhere), I do not venture to assert; but may say that the sense in which "*cromlech*" is used by him, viz., a caverned recess or hiding-place, either naturally or artificially formed, is analogous to the one I am now advocating. The cromlech at Bryn Celli Du, when in its tumular form, some fifty years ago, was at times called by the natives "*yr ogof*," or the cave.

Of the early adopters of the name, the Rev. John Griffith, of Llanddyfnan, has thrown much light on its use in his oft quoted letter to the antiquary, Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, dated about 1650 A.D., wherein he writes, "There is a crooked [I suppose vaulted, in reference to *crom*] little cell of stone not far from Alaw, where, according to tradition, Bronwen Leir was buried. Such little houses, which are common in this country you know, are called by the apposite name, *cromlechau*." Here we find the chamber, or cavity, or grave itself, is *appositely* called a cromlech. No allusion whatever is made to the capstone apart from the rest of the structure; the vaulted or *quasi* vaulted cell of stone within, and its tumular covering without, being, in the opinion of the writer, suitably described by a name compounded of *llech* and *crom*.

When these stone-enveloped graves came to be denuded, their skeleton chambers, still vaulted in con-

¹ *Llech*, we may suppose, was here used in its other signification, viz., a "covert" or "hiding-place."

struction, would naturally retain the name "cromlech", an appellation which might finally attach to the capstone as the most prominent feature.

Of the *llech* simple we appear to have had several in this county, judging by existing names. Amongst others, Llech Gynfarwy Church may be mentioned, on a field adjoining which there stood, some years ago, a tall *llech* or *maen hir*, which may or may not have marked the grave of St. Cynfarwy. Another of our parish churches is called Llech Ylched, or St. Ilched's grave. In the vicinity of these churches there are no slaty formations, or other geological appearances, which might induce a belief that they were so called from any circumstance of situation. We hear of an erect stone in Carmarthenshire, called by the common people Llech Eidion (*Arch. Camb.*, new Series, v, 303), the tradition being that a saint of that name was buried beneath it.

In conclusion I may say that, should it be admitted that *llech*¹ was ever used to denote a simple grave distinguished only by a memorial slab set on end, *cromlech* may well have served to characterise a vaulted tomb with its *carnedd* heaped up above and around it; such monumental² and protective coverings being general in this country, where stones abound. Should a more literal sense be demanded, the word apparently means a flat stone set as a vaulting (if I may so use the term) or a roof, and also a vault constructed of flat stones; this

¹ We have good grounds for believing that all stone-marked graves were so called up to a certain date.

² That the *carnedd* was a monumental as well as a protective pile, appears from the following note of William Owen, F.S.A., under the word *Carnedd*: "The *carneddau* and the tumuli of earth were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals. When the *carnedd* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone out of reverence to his memory."

mode of interpretation being almost the only one in which the seeming contradiction between *crom*, "curved", and *llech*, "a flat stone", can be reconciled. *Crom*, it should be remembered, is not used to describe things *angularly* crooked.

It would be gratifying if the above remarks had the good effect of stimulating our Welsh scholars to an expression of their opinions, and of stirring them up to the rescue of an old and familiar name which, owing to its presumed want of descriptive meaning, is in a fair way of giving place to another, more euphonious it is true, but one which has no signification whatever in our language. If fairly interpreted and understood, it would tend to establish the sepulchral nature and origin of cromlech monuments, instead of being, since the days of Rowlands, a source of many theories, most of them unfavourable to the Druid, on whose shoulders archæologists have sought a ready escape from their cromlech difficulties.

HUGH PRICHARD.

SIR ROBERT MANSELL, KNT., VICE-ADMIRAL
OF ENGLAND.

SIR ROBERT MANSELL, Knt., Vice-Admiral of England, Treasurer of the Navy, and Member of Parliament for the county of Glamorgan, is probably the ablest and most distinguished public man whom that county has produced. He was the fourth son of Sir Edward Mansell, of Margam, and Lady Jane Somerset, and displayed much of the mental activity, personal courage, and taste for mechanical pursuits, which shone so conspicuously in the second Marquis of Worcester, his mother's great-nephew, and, towards the latter part of his career, his own contemporary.

Sir Robert followed the profession of the sea, and won early distinction in arms. He served in several

expeditions, and commanded in one; and on shore he was an able administrator of naval affairs, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles. In Parliament, where he sat during the greater part of his mature life, he was listened to as an authority on navy matters; and though, with his relations on both sides, a zealous royalist, he dared to speak his mind freely, and to oppose the favourite, Buckingham, in his mad career. He passed, not unchallenged, but with proven purity, through a position of great pecuniary temptation; and in an age when official honesty was sufficiently rare, and having had the spending of many thousands of pounds of public money, he lived and died a man of moderate means.

To him also is to be attributed, not, indeed, the original invention, but the first active employment of coal as fuel in the manufacture of glass, and a very considerable development of that useful manufacture. He held, under the mischievous system then prevalent, a patent of monopoly of this manufacture, under which he erected glass-works in Broad Street, London, at Purbeck, on the Trent, at Milford Haven, and finally at Newcastle on Tyne, where alone the manufacture really flourished, and of which port it has ever since remained a staple. In his own county his name and services have been suffered to fall into complete oblivion; and though his portrait is still preserved in the house of his fathers, neither in his case nor in that of Sir Thomas Button, his celebrated contemporary and kinsman, have the corporations of their native ports of Swansea and Cardiff shown any interest in their fame, or any desire to possess representations of their most, if not their only, distinguished citizens.

Sir Edward Mansell died 5 August, 1585, aged fifty-four, and lies buried at Margam. Lady Jane died 16 October, 1597, and is also there buried. They had eighteen sons and four daughters. Thomas, the eldest, succeeded. Rice was a captain in the army, and was killed in Ireland. Francis founded the line of the Man-

sells, baronets, of Muddlescombe. Anthony, the fifth son, of Trimsaran, seems, from the State Papers, to have been concerned, in 1631, in concerting measures for the relief of the poor. Philip founded a branch at Henllys, of which was Colonel Edward Mansell in 1685. Of Harry nothing is recorded. Charles, a captain, was killed in Ireland. Christopher and William are unknown. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Sir Walter Rice of Newton or Dynevor. Cecil married Sir Richard Williams of Llangibby. Mary married Christopher Turberville of Penllin, sheriff of Glamorgan, 1615; and Ann married Edward Carne of Nash.

Sir Edward was the second possessor of Margam, which had been purchased from the Crown on easy terms by his father, Sir Rice. He sat in Parliament for Glamorgan, and won distinction as a soldier in the great reign of Elizabeth. 21 Sept., 1572, he was knighted, and was active in mustering the forces of the county, of which he was sheriff in 1575. His name appears in the Domestic State Papers of the reign, chiefly connected with local matters, as in a commission of piracy, rebuilding Cardiff Bridge, and claims of right of wreck upon his shore, about the mouth of the Avon, in which he held his own against the somewhat overbearing claims of the Earl of Pembroke.

Sir Robert seems to have been born about 1573, and probably was sent early to sea. The inducement to enter that profession was, no doubt, the connexion of his family with Lord Howard of Effingham, whose mother, a Gamage of Coytty, was of kin to the Mansells, and who was then Lord High Admiral of England, and, which that office did not always imply, a seaman. His first recorded service was at the siege of Cadiz in 1596, where he served under the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard, and where Sir Walter Raleigh commanded a division of the fleet. This expedition was remarkable for the number of men of rank who served in it as volunteers. Whether he commanded a ship does not appear, but he received knighthood at the hand of

Essex; who, however, was thought, with the other commanders, to have bestowed that honour with too free a hand. He was then about twenty-three years old. Probably the Queen herself confirmed this particular honour on his return, for in the account of the Queen's progresses he is said to have been knighted by Her Grace in 1596.

In June, 1597, he was employed, under Essex, as captain of the Earl's own ship, in the unfortunate expedition intended to harry the ports of Spain. Early in 1599 he was in command of three ships about to be despatched to the coast of Ireland. Here he probably remained, for 29 Aug., 1600, the reason assigned for keeping Sir Robert Leveson in the narrow seas is that "Sir Robert Mansell is but weak."

10 Oct., John Chamberlayn writes to Dudley Carleton that "Sir Robert Mansfeld and Sir John Haydon, two Norfolk knights, have slain each other at tilt with their rapiers. One had six wounds, and the other four." And 15 Oct., "I hear that the Norfolk knights are not dead, though they had double the number of wounds reported." This seems to refer to Sir R. Mansell, who is on other occasions called Mansfeld or Mansfield, as was his ancestor, Sir Rice; though how he comes to be called a Norfolk knight is unknown. However, in Nov., 1603, Sir W. Wood writes, "Lord Cecil says he supposes Sir Rob. Mansfeld is in Norfolk." Heydon was about, and in trouble, as one of Essex's followers, in Feb., 1601.

Some connexion with Norfolk he, however, had, for he was returned to Parliament for King's Lynn in 1601, when he was employed in guarding the English coast. While thus engaged he was fortunate enough, off the South Foreland, to intercept the Spanish ships under Spinola, which had escaped from the attack on Zizambra by Lewis and Monson, and were in retreat for Flanders. For this service Elizabeth, though so sparing of honour, named him, at the close of her reign, Admiral of the Narrow Seas, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet.

His favour under the great Queen was continued

under her successor. In 1603, soon after James' arrival, Sir Jerome Turner and Sir Robert Mansell received orders to escort from Calais and Gravelines the ambassadors of France and Spain coming on a visit of congratulation to the new sovereign. The great Sully, the French ambassador, ordered the Vice-Admiral of France to hoist the French flag. This was contrary to the claim of England to the sovereignty of the narrow seas, and Sir Robert ordered the flag to be struck, under a threat of firing upon the ship. Sully, or rather de Rosny, gave way, but complained to James of the arrogant conduct of his admiral. In this year also, 15 Nov., he had the charge of Sir Walter Raleigh from London, to be tried at Winchester.

In 1603 he sat for the county of Carmarthen, probably by the interest of his kinsmen at Dynevor and Muddlescombe; backed, no doubt, by the popularity due to his naval successes. It appears that he had taken prizes, for 20 Jan., 1604, was issued a commission to the Lord Treasurer and others "to dispose of the goods taken in the late carrack, and of certain pepper taken by Sir R. Mansell."

20 April, 1604, he had a grant of the treasurership of the navy for life, on surrender of Sir Fulk Greville. 15 May, a warrant dormant was issued in his favour for £10,000 annually, for repairs of ships in harbour; and a warrant, next day, for £2,941:7:3, for general purposes as Treasurer; and a warrant dormant for a sum unspecified, for the charges of ships appointed to guard the narrow seas, the Thames, and the Medway. 18 May he had a warrant for £766 10s. "for charge of the *Tramontana* serving on the coast of Ireland."

In 1605 the Vice-Admiral accompanied Essex, then High Admiral, to the "Groyne," as Corunna was then called by the English; and thence went with him, by land, to Valladolid, to receive the Spanish King's oath to observe the recent treaty of London. While the embassy was at Corunna, the Spaniards were suspected of purloining the plate sent by their government to do honour

to the English visitors. Sir Robert, on the watch, soon afterwards, at a grand entertainment, detected a Spanish guest in the act of putting some of the silver into his bosom. He rose, took the Spaniard to where sat the grandees of his nation, and then and there shook him violently till the plate tumbled out. The same personal boldness was displayed by him at Valladolid, where he pursued a thief of some rank into the house of an alguazil, and by force recovered a jewel stolen from his person.

In 1605-6 he was a combatant in Ben Jonson's masque of *Hymen*. He and Sir Lewis Mansell took the side of Truth against Opinion. Sir Lewis was eldest son of Sir Thomas, and succeeded as baronet in 1626. At this period Sir Robert's name begins frequently to appear in the State Papers. 11 Jan., 1606, he and Sir J. Trevor recommend Capt. Christ. Newport for a reversion of the office of Master, which was granted. In Aug., 1606, he attends the King of Denmark to his own country, in command of the *Vanguard* and another ship.

His boldness and probably a rough naval temper provoked not a few enemies. 24 Feb., 1608, he, Sir J. Trevor, and Phineas Pett, were charged with "freighting the ship *Resistance* from the King's stores, in March 1605, selling the goods for their own gain, and then claiming wages, etc., for their voyage, as though she had gone in the King's service." A commission was engaged seven years in sifting this charge, which completely broke down, and "the proud Welshman," as he was called, passed unchallenged for the future.¹ The charge seems scarcely to have been regarded as serious, for he continued to hold office, and the money-warrants were issued to his credit as before. 15 May, 1610, he had a warrant for £8,476 : 9 : 8, to be delivered to cer-

¹ A charge connected with this was brought against Pett as master shipwright, and heard by James himself, 8 May, 1609, the Earl of Nottingham, High Admiral, being in attendance. Sir Robert, Pett, Capt. Button, and others, were attacked. "The good old lady, Mrs. Mansell, was present with Mrs. Button."

tain agents for the Muscovy merchants, "for cordage delivered into the storehouses at Deptford." Also, 24 Nov., he had "£2,500 for finishing the new ship called *The Prince Royal*, in addition to £6,000 formerly advanced; and by another payment, "£3,481:3:11 for cables and cordage." In the autumn of this year preparations were making for the launch of Pett's great ship at Deptford. In this Sir Robert took a very active interest. 19 Sept. we find him dining with Pett at his lodging, and on the 23rd Sir Robert entertains the Admiral in his own lodging at Deptford. The launch took place at the end of September, Prince Henry being on board.

In April, 1611, Prince Henry, attended by Sir Robert Mansell, Sir Oliver Cromwell ("the Golden Knight"), and others, inspected the ships at Chatham.

26 July, 1612, Sir Robert appears as a member of the Muscovy and East India Company for discovering the North-West Passage, then incorporated under the auspices of Prince Henry. In April, 1610, they had sent out Hendrick Hudson. With Sir Robert occur the names of William Earl of Pembroke and two Glamorganshire commoners, Sir Edward Lewis of Van and Capt. Thomas Button. They were to enjoy for ever the exclusive trade into the North-West Passage, defined as extending from the headland of Greenland, called "Cape Desolation," and the cape or headland of America, called "Labrador." They sent out Capt. William Button, a Glamorganshire man, in 1612, to "perfect the discovery."

11 Feb., 1613, Sir Robert appears as commander of the mock fights on the Thames, arranged between him and the High Admiral, and representing the town and ports of Algiers, in honour of the approaching marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Palatine. "Sir R. Mansell," says Pett, possibly with a touch of satire, "is chief commander, who takes great pains, and, no doubt, will do his best to show his ability." This office, however, did not prevent him from being in opposition to

the court, and on the 10th of June he was committed to the Marshalsea for animating the Lord Admiral against a commission to reform abuses in the navy. With him was also committed Whitelock, for declaring the commission illegal, and speaking against the authority of the Marshalsea court. Whitelock was employed by Sir Robert as counsel. 12 June, the matter came before the Council, when the offenders submitted themselves in writing, and next day were admonished, liberated, and restored to favour. Sir Robert, however, was above a fortnight in the Marshalsea.

In 1614 he again sat for Carmarthenshire; and 1 June, 1615, was a grant to Philip, Earl of Montgomery, Sir Thomas Howard, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir Edward Zouch, and others, of all glasses forfeited for being imported contrary to the recent proclamation.

In Nov., 1616, he was about to marry Mrs. Elizabeth Roper, the Queen's woman, "or antient, or maid of honour"; and the King gave him £10,000, and the Queen the wedding feast at Denmark House, and a fair cupboard of plate. They had also other good and rich presents from friends. She seems to have been a member of the Teynham family, probably a daughter or sister of the then lord. The marriage took place 15 March, 1617. The attachment seems to have been an old one, as she is spoken of as his "old mistresse." Later in the year he made an application concerning the timber and plant at Woolwich.

There is a curious letter in the Fortescue Papers (Camden Soc., p. 31), dated 14 Nov., 1617, from Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham: "In the navy we concluded yesterday with Sir Robert Mansell upon his offer that, if he might have ten thousand pounds presently, His Majesty should save six hundred pounds a month for ever, which is about seven thousand pounds by year; and the mystery was not great, though it hath been long in suspense, for it was no more but where H. M. keepeth now continually at seas seven ships and pinnaces, he should keep but four, and dis-

charge the rest, which this ten thousand pounds must full pay for their service past. But we have ordered he shall have the money." This, however, has nothing to do with the royal marriage gift. Here the £10,000 were for service purposes only, to pay off the crews no longer needed.

In 1618 Sir Richard Sutton and Francis Gofton "have received the accounts of Sir R. Mansell for the last five years, and will make them up as soon as possible." Soon after was "an order for the searching the books for the sums issued to Sir R. Mansell as treasurer of the navy, in the Easter terms of 1617, 1618." This audit was to enable Sir Robert to sell his office of Treasurer, which he did, in May following, to Sir William Russell, a Muscovy merchant. 14 May he had a grant of the Lieutenancy of the Admiralty of England, void by the death of Sir R. Leveson; and he took a legal opinion, that he could not be deprived save for misdemeanour in the execution of the office. 31 July, certain sums due are paid to him, "notwithstanding his surrender." The sums seem to have been the balance of £28,121, formerly assigned for building the *Elizabeth*, *Triumph*, *Rainbow*, and *Antelope*. 29 Sept. an account is rendered of all sums paid to Sir Robert for ships in harbour from Oct., 1611, to 9 Feb., 1617-18; also for ships in the narrow seas, from 30 April, 1612, to Sept., 1618; also for the narrow seas, cordage, etc., and transporting the Lady Elizabeth and the Bishop of Orkney, fetching in pirates, etc.; also from 5 May, 1617, to 9 Sept., 1618, for moneys paid him.

4 Nov., the commissioners of the navy request that the £900 per month paid for cordage, and the arrears of Sir R. Mansell's last account, may be applied to pay discharged workmen, and for other named purposes. 21 Nov. they complain that Sir Robert, instead of the promised ledger and vouchers, has merely sent in an uncertified abstract of his payments, 1613-1618, and no account of his receipts.

10 Dec. he is deep in glass-making. The State

Papers contain various entries on this subject during the reign of Elizabeth. In 1567 it was admitted that Englishmen did not make good glass. That and pottery were then manufactured by Cornelius de Lannoy. Two years later Briet and Carre were recommended to Cecil by the Vidame of Chartres, as seeking permission to erect glass-works in London similar to those at Venice. They probably had permission, for in 1568 Becque and Quarre apply for wood for charcoal from Windsor Park, and in 1574 mention is made of the Frenchmen in England who make glass.

In 1592 Sir Jerome Bowes had a licence to make drinking-glasses for twelve years, on the expiration of a term of twenty-one years held by James Verselyne, at a rent of one hundred marks. Bowes was alive and active in 1613, and his company was opposed by a rival company also with a patent held by Sir Edward Zouch. Bowes was offered, and refused, £1,000 per ann. if he would retire. Lord Coke advised the granting a new patent to Zouch, and the reserving the offered annuity, which he thought must be accepted. In Oct., 1614, it appears "that the Merchant Adventurers' Company is dissolved, and the patent for making glasses is given up in favour "of those who undertake to make them with Scotch coal." Then comes a proclamation, 23 May, 1615, "for making glass with sea and pit coal only, prohibiting the use of wood on account of the waste of timber; also prohibiting the import of foreign glass." This was the introduction of Sir Robert's patent, which, as has been stated, included Zouch and others. Sir Jerome Bowes was removed by death in 1616, 27 March, having on the preceding 17th accepted a charge of £600 per ann. out of the new patent, in compensation for his rents under the old one. Probably the monopoly was more or less evaded, for 4 May, 1618, Sir Robert requests that Paul Vinion and Peter Cornley, glass-makers, imprisoned on his complaint for making glass with wood, may be released on bond not to repeat the offence; and on 10th Dec. he petitions the

Council for aid to suppress all existing glass-furnaces, and imprison all offenders who infringe his patent. To quicken the Council, he hints that he will be otherwise unable to pay the £1,000 rent to the King and the £1,800 to his copatentees who have resigned; so that he was working the patent alone, much to the surprise of his well-wishers. "I marvel," said King James, "that Robert Mansell, who has won so much honour on the water, should meddle with fire."

"*Quod vult, valde vult*," says the Mansell motto, and Sir Robert seems to have acted up to it. He employed the well known James Howell, whose letters have passed through so many editions, as travelling manager for the new manufactory which was already opened in Broad Street, London. Howell was abroad from 1618 to 1621, and visited Holland, Flanders, France, Spain, and Italy, reporting freely to Sir Robert. His first letter, dated "1 March, 1618, Broad St.," explains his business to his father. "The main of my employment is from that gallant knight, Sir Robert Mansell, who with my Lord of Pembroke and divers others of the prime lords of the court, have got a patent for making all sorts of glass with pit-coal, only to save those huge proportions of wood which were consumed formerly in the glass-furnaces; and this business being of that nature that the workmen are to be had from Italy, and the chief materials from Spain, France, and other foreign countries, there is need of an agent abroad for this use; and better than I have offered their service in this kind; so that I believe I shall have employments in all these countries before I return."

In the same year he writes to Dr. Mansell, probably from London: "Your honourable uncle, Sir Robert Mansell, who is now in the Mediterranean, hath been very notable to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my education from him. He hath melted vast sums of money in the glass-business, a business, indeed, more proper for a merchant than a courtier. I heard the King should say that he wondered Robin Mansell,

being a seaman, whereby he hath got so much honour, should fall from water to tamper with fire, which are two contrary elements. My father fears that this glass employment will be too brittle a foundation for me to build a fortune upon; and Sir Robert being now, at my coming back, so far at sea, and his return uncertain, my father hath advised me to hearken after some other condition."

After a short stay in London he was succeeded by Capt. Francis Bacon. The workmen employed were chiefly Venetians. Howell, being a Jesus man, wrote occasionally to Dr. Francis Mansell, Head of that College, and Sir Robert's nephew. He wrote also to Capt. Bacon in 1619. From Middleburgh he wrote "by Signor Antonio Miotti, who was master of a crystal glass-furnace here a long time; and, as I have it by good intelligence, he is one of the ablest and most knowing men for the guidance of a glass-work in Christendom; therefore, according to my instructions, I send him over, and hope to have done Sir Robert good service thereby." From Alicant, 27 March, 1621, he writes: "I am to send hence a commodity called 'barillia' to Sir Robert Mansell, for making of crystal glass; and I have treated with Signor Andriotti, a Genoa merchant, for a good sound parcel of it, to the value of £2,000, by letters of credit from Master Richaut.... This 'barillia' is a strange kind of vegetable, and it grows nowhere upon the surface of the earth in that perfection as here. The Venetians have it hence, and it is a commodity whereby this maritime town doth partly subsist, for it is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile soap. It grows thus. 'Tis a round, thick, earthy shrub that bears berries like barberries, betwixt blue and green. It lies close to the ground; and when it is ripe, they dig it up by the roots, and put it together in cocks, where they leave it to dry many days, like hay. Then they make a pit of a fathom deep in the earth, and with an instrument like one of our prongs they take the tufts and put fire to them; and when the flame comes

to the berries, they melt and dissolve into an azure liquor, and fall down into the pit till it be full; then they draw it up, and some days after they open it, and find this barillia-juice turned to a blue stone so hard that it is scarce malleable. It is sold at one hundred crowns a tun, but I had it for less. There is also a spurious flower, called 'guzull,' that grows here; but the glass that's made of that is not so resplendent or clear."

Meantime, while Howell was active abroad, the glass-makers, injured by the new patent, were moving at home. 10 Jan., 1619, Paul Vinion asked to be allowed to work up his stock of materials for glass-making laid in before the proclamation; and he offers to pay Sir Robert for the permission, or to sell him his materials. There appears, however, to be something behind, for Sir Robert states that Vinion's petition for licence to make drinking-glasses would injure his patent, and is founded on fallacious statements. Sir Robert appears to have been sent suddenly to sea, probably to protect the narrow seas, for the correspondence is continued by Capt. Bacon and Lady Mansell. Brand is of opinion that the first glass-works established on the Tyne were set up in this year by Sir R. Mansell.

In 1619 Sir Robert was a canopy-bearer at the Queen's funeral.

One of Howell's letters is addressed to Sir Robert from Venice, and is worth transcription :

To the Honble. Sir ROBERT MANSELL, Vice-Admiral of England.

Venice, 30th May, 1621.

SIR,—As soon as I came to Venice I apply'd myself to dispatch your business, according to instructions, and Mr. Seymor was ready to contribute his best furtherance. These two Italians, who are the bearers hereof, by report here are the best gentlemen-workmen that ever blew crystal. One is ally'd to Antonio Miotti, the other is cousin to Mazalao. For other things, they shall be sent in the ship *Lion*, which rides here at Malamocco, as I shall send you account by conveyance of Mr. Symns. Herewith I have sent a letter to you from Sir Henry Wotton, the

Lord Ambassador here, of whom I have received some favours. He wished me to write that you have now a double interest in him ; for whereas before he was only your servant, he is now your kinsman by your late marriage.

I was lately to see the arsenal of Venice, one of the worthiest things in Christendom. They say there are as many gallies and galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St. Mark, either in course, at anchor, in dock, or upon the careen, as there be days in the year. Here they can build a compleet galley in half a day, and put her afloat in perfect equipage, having all the ingredients fitted before hand ; as they did in three hours when Henry III passed this way to France from Poland, who wish'd that, besides Paris and his Parliament towns, he had this arsenal in exchange for three of his chiefest cities. There are 300 people perpetually here at work ; and if one comes young, and grows old in St. Mark's service, he hath a pension from the state during life. Being brought to see one of the Clarissimos that govern this arsenal, this huge sea storehouse, among other matters reflecting upon England, he was saying that if Cavaglier Don Roberto Mansel were here, he thought verily the public would make a proffer to him to be admiral of that fleet of gallies and galeons which are now going against the Duke of Ossuna and the forces of Naples, you are so well known here.

I was, since I came hither, in Murano, a little island about the distance of Lambeth from London, where crystal glass is made, and 'tis a rare sight to see a whole street where on the one side there are twenty furnaces together at work. They say here, although one should transplant a glass-furnace from Murano to Venice herself, or to any of the little assembly of islands about her, or to any other part of the earth besides, and use the same materials, the same workmen, the same fuel, the self-same ingredients every way, yet they cannot make crystal glass in that perfection, for beauty and lustre, as in Murano. Some impute it to the quality of the circumambient air that hangs o'er the place, which is purified and alternated by the concurrence of so many fires that are in those furnaces night and day perpetually, for they are like the Vestal fire which never goes out. And it is well known that some airs make more qualifying impressions than others, as a Greek told me in Sicily of the air of Egypt, where there be huge common furnaces to hatch eggs by the thousands in camel's dung ; for during the time of hatching, if the air happen to come to be overcast, and grows cloudy, it spoils all ; if the sky continue still, serene, and clear, not one egg in a hundred will miscarry.

I met with Camillo, your consaorman, here lately ; and could

he be sure of entertainment, he would return to serve you again, and, I believe, for less salary.

I shall attend your commands herein by the next, and touching other particulars whereof I have written to Captain Bacon.

So I rest, etc.

J. H.

1 June, 1621, he writes to his brother also from Venice, and says: "Since I came to this town I dispatched sundry businesses of good value for Sir Robert Mansell, which I hope will give content. The art of glass-making here is very highly valued, for whosoever be of that profession are gentlemen *ipso facto*; and it is not without reason, it being a rare kind of knowledge and chemistry to transmute dust and sand, etc."

He sends Dr. F. Mansell a copy of sapphics from Venice, 1621.

ON THE MEGALITHIC CIRCLE AT DULOE, CORNWALL.

THE circle of upright stones in the parish of Duloe, Cornwall, about eleven chains to the north-east of the church, is not so well known to archæologists as many others in the same county. Perhaps this may result from its situation in a district which is seldom visited by tourists and curiosity-hunters. Borlase does not appear to have been aware of its existence, for he takes no notice of it in his work on the *Antiquities of Cornwall*, published in the last century: indeed, its position seems never to have been described until about the year 1823, when Mr. Thomas Bond, who held the office of town clerk at Looe (only a few miles distant), and who was well acquainted with the whole of this district, gave a brief notice of it in his history of that now disfranchised borough. He merely observes that "at a short distance (about north-east) from Duloe Church there is a circle of stones supposed to have been formed by the Druids. It consists of seven or eight stones, one of which is about 9 feet high; four of the others

are upright; but the remainder are either broken or concealed by a hedge which divides the circle, part being in a field, and part in an orchard."¹

The present appearance of the circle does not exactly agree with the above description, inasmuch as the intersecting hedge has been removed, and the stones now lie in the corner of a field. The removal of this hedge (a barbarous addition of comparatively recent times) was very wisely undertaken by the Rev. T. A. Bewes of Plymouth, the owner of the farm on which the circle stands, in order to show the plan of this group of stones to a greater advantage. An attempt was also made to raise one of the stones which had apparently fallen, the north-north-west, and largest stone of the circle; but in the absence of proper appliances, and partly, no doubt, owing to the brittle nature of the white quartz or spar of which the stones are composed, it broke in two, and had to be left prostrate as before. This took place about the year 1861;² and at the same time an interesting discovery was made by one of the workmen, which will be fully noticed presently. The extent and general aspect of the circle claim our first consideration.

There are now at Duloe seven stones in an upright position, besides the large monolith which was broken in two under circumstances already noticed, and which lies in a hole on the north-north-western boundary. These stones are all arranged in the form of a circle, with a diameter of 36 feet from north to south, and 35 feet 6 inches from east to west, and are placed at various distances from each other, some being more than 12 feet, and others little more than 4 feet apart. Their exact relative distances can easily be ascertained by means of the scale annexed to the accompanying plan (see Plate), which has been constructed from careful measurements.³ The size as well as the shape of

¹ Bond's *History of East and West Looe*, pp. 121-22.

² Incorrectly stated to be 1863 in Lake's *History of Cornwall*, vol. i, p. 308.

³ By an oversight, the arrow on the plan points to the north-west instead of to due north.

each pillar also varies, though all have a tendency, more or less, to taper towards the top. The highest is 9 feet above the turf, and the lowest 3 feet. The relative heights of the different stones will be seen at a glance by referring to the Plate. It is interesting to observe that the plane or smooth side of each stone faces the centre of the circle, an arrangement which could hardly have been accidental.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the Duloe megaliths form a very characteristic example of what may be called a monolithic circle, or a circle formed of single stones placed at various intervals. It reminded me much of the "Nine Stones" at Winterbourne Abbas in Dorsetshire, the stones being very similarly shaped, though in the latter example the area enclosed has only a diameter of about 25 feet. The circles at Boscawen-ân, Boskednan, and Rosemoddress (Dawns Môn) in the Land's End district, are of much larger size, and for that reason they cannot be well compared with the circular group of stones at Duloe. Moreover, the latter stands in a country rich and well cultivated, whereas the others lie in a bleak and rock-strewn neighbourhood where the contrast in viewing a circle of upright pillars is not so great. Indeed, it is not too much to say that there are few archaic monuments of this class that will repay a visit more than this little circle at Duloe. The estate on which it is situate is called "Stonetown," evidently from these erect memorials, which form, as might be imagined, quite an antiquarian landmark. The country here attains a considerable elevation, being 440 feet above the sea-level.

We have seen that a hedge formerly intersected the circle at Duloe, and that when removed, about 1861, an attempt was made to raise one of the stones that had fallen. A few words must now be said on the interesting discovery that was made on that occasion. In the course of digging around the fallen or north-north-west stone of the circle a cinerary urn was brought to light by one of the workmen. This ancient vessel was found

at a depth of about 3 feet ; not beneath, but buried in the loose earth by the side of the stone. Unfortunately, as is too frequently the case under similar circumstances, the urn was broken by the blow of a pick before the workman knew what it was. So small were most of the fragments into which it was shivered, that they were not considered worth preserving, with the exception of the largest piece, which was sent to Mr. Bewes, who still retains it in his possession. The urn, at the time of its discovery, is said to have been full of human bones, some of which were entire, and measured 3 inches in length ; but they quickly crumbled to pieces on exposure to the air. From an estimation based on the appearance of the fragment preserved, the diameter of the urn at its mouth would seem to have been about 8 inches ; and this is curiously confirmed by the statement of a man who was present at the finding, and who told me, when I visited the circle a few months since, that the urn measured, so far as he could recollect, about 7 or 8 inches across at the mouth. This solitary fragment is about 3 inches long, and about the same in width, and formed a portion of the upper half of the vessel, one of the ears or cleats being distinctly visible, as well as a part of the rim. The ornamentation encircling the top of the urn was of a simple character, rudely made notches being cut at intervals of about half an inch. Below there are further markings, apparently made with a pointed instrument, and carried round the urn in a wavy line. The ear is likewise ornamented with rudely cut notches.

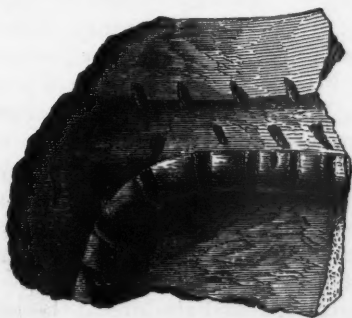
The pottery is of a light brown colour externally ; but where fractured it has a blackish appearance, except at the broken part of the ear, where it shows a brick-red tint. The inside of the urn is of the same brown colour as the exterior, and does not appear at all blackened. The average thickness of the vessel was about half an inch.¹

¹ To the Rev. T. A. Bewes of Plymouth, who kindly sent me the fragment of the urn for inspection, and also to the Rev. Paul Bush,





This discovery is very interesting from several points of view. Apart from its bearing on the use of the Duloe circle individually, the finding of an urn in proximity to a monument of this kind excites further attention when we consider the close resemblance many other circles bear to this Cornish example. But it is not my intention to discuss here whether it was customary to erect circles of upright stones for sacred or sepulchral purposes, or occasionally, it may be, with both these objects in view. It will be sufficient to observe that, whatever the uses to which some of the circular arrangements of stones that are found scattered throughout the country may have been applied, the present discovery would seem to show that the Duloe circle either marks the place of sepulture of some notable personage who lived in the remote past, or represents a family or a tribal burying-place. If erected for the latter purpose, the examination of the ground adjacent to some of the stones where the soil has not been lately disturbed, would very probably lead to the discovery of further



traces of sepulture. On my recent visit to the circle I was informed that a considerable quantity of charcoal was found within the enclosure when the bisecting hedge was removed, and that much still remains beneath the

rector of Duloe, who has furnished me with several interesting facts connected with the discovery, I would take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks.

turf. This would seem to be almost conclusive evidence that a funeral pyre had been lit on this very spot, while the discovery of an urn with bones therein, by the side of the largest stone of the circle, has shown that the calcined remains were afterwards gathered together and carefully deposited under ground. Judging from the rude character of the markings on the urn, and the *locale* of the discovery, this burial must have taken place in pre-Roman times.

The annexed cut, which gives an accurate representation of the original, has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by Mr. W. C. Borlase, author of the *Nenia Cornubiæ*, who has alluded to the circumstance of the discovery of this urn, in his work, pp. 127, 128.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

Kidbrooke-park-road, Blackheath:
November 15, 1872.

KILPECK CASTLE.

THE parish of Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford, occupies a tract of rolling broken ground which intervenes between the Mynde, Orcop, and Garway ridge of hills and the river Worm, a stream which receives the drainage of a considerable valley, and finally falls into the Monnow, near Kentchurch. The railway from Abergavenny towards Hereford passes up this valley, which affords an excellent example both of the fertility and the picturesque beauty of the old red sandstone country in Herefordshire.

The castle, church, and the site of the long-destroyed priory, lie near together about the village of Kilpeck, two miles north of the ridge, and a short mile south of the church and railway station of St. Devereux.

The ground falls rapidly towards the north, and is traversed by deep dingles, each with its contained streamlet. The hedgerows and steeper banks are covered with wood, and the grassy knolls and ridges

subside into broad level meadows of unrivalled verdure, amidst which the plough is but little known.

Kilpeck castle, as now seen, is composed almost entirely of earthworks. It consists of a mound and circumscribing ditch, beyond which, on the north, is a triangular platform, on the south an enclosure of a horseshoe figure, and beyond this again a southern platform much more extensive, but also somewhat triangular in outline. On the very edge, and to the east of these enclosures, stand the ancient Norman church and a farm-house, parts of which are of some antiquity; on the west, about 200 yards distant from the castle, the ground falls rapidly towards a deep dingle, across the lower part of which has been thrown a strong bank of earth, while remains of other banks are seen higher up. By these means it is evident that there was formed a chain of long and deep lakes, perhaps at two or even three levels, which must have rendered any approach from the west or Welsh quarter exceedingly difficult and hazardous.

The mound is wholly artificial. It is conical and truncated, and of oval plan. Its summit measures, north and south, about 25 yards, and east and west about 40 yards, and its height is from 20 to 40 feet, according to the depth of its ditch, which is greatest on the northern side. The slopes are steep, the red earth having little disposition to slip.

The summit was crowned by a shell keep or *enceinte* wall, placed about three feet within the edge of the slope, and therefore about 23 yards north and south by 38 yards east and west. It was polygonal in plan, with faces from 14 to 15 feet long. Of this shell there remain but two fragments, one on the north and the other on the west side, about 20 yards apart. These show the wall to have been polygonal without, and circular, or nearly so, within, also within vertical, but on the outside battering from 7 feet thick at the base up to 4 feet at 6 feet high, above which it was continued at 4 feet. The north fragment is about 40 feet

long, with an arc of 2 feet deflection, and about 18 feet high ; probably it was, with the parapet, about 25 feet. It contains a round-backed fire-place, 3 feet broad by 2 feet deep, which gathers in above into a cylindrical shaft of 12 inches diameter. On each side is a water-drain as from a sink, passing through the wall. The other or western fragment is 30 feet long and about 14 feet high. This also has a fire-place, similar to the last, but 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep ; on the north side of it is a water-drain. From the south end of this there remains a fragment of a cross-wall 3 feet thick which belonged to an interior building ; it is of the age of the outer wall. This outer wall seems to have been blown outward a little by a mine sprung within. The summit of the mound is slightly convex, from the accumulation of rubbish, which the fire-places show to be about 4 feet deep. It is said that a deep well was discovered here, but no trace of it is now seen. These walls are the only remains of masonry visible in the whole castle. From their general aspect and that of the fire-places they seem to be early English. It is clear that the shell contained buildings against the wall, which, from the water-drains, may have been kitchens.

The mound is surrounded by a deep ditch, which on the north is succeeded by the north platform, on the north-east, east, and south by the horseshoe platform or outer ward, and on the west by a narrow bank, from the base of which the natural slope falls rapidly.

The outer ward is a platform of a horseshoe or lunated shape, varying from 90 to 180 yards broad, and covering full half the mound. Its concave edge forms the counterscarp of the inner ditch. Its convexity is bounded by a ditch from 10 to 30 feet deep, which on the east borders the churchyard, and on the south is succeeded by the south platform ward, the general level of which is 10 to 12 feet below the summit of the mound. The outer edge of this ward has been raised by a bank, which along the south side and at the west end rises 10 to 20 feet, being no doubt thrown up from the exterior ditch. The surface is

scarred as by the removal of foundations, but not a trace of masonry is visible, and even where the bank has been cut through no stones are seen.

There remains the south platform. This is nearly at the level of the outer ward, though below that of its elevated edge. The area is considerable, probably above four acres. It is divided from the outer ward by the ditch common to both, and about 30 feet broad. To the west and to the east it has a ditch, but to the south a scarp of about 12 feet, the ground beyond being flat and at a lower level. The present entrance to this platform, now under the plough, is by a hollow way to the east side near the north end, which may be old.

The main entrance to the castle, that is, to the outer ward, was by a gateway at the south point, marked by a deep hollow way cut in the bank, and flanked by earth heaps, which may conceal the foundation of small towers. This entrance is approached from the east by a road along the ditch below the outer ward and the south platform.

The road from the outer ward into the keep is not opposite the outer entrance, but more to the east; a slender causeway crosses the ditch, and a path ascends the mound. Probably this is all modern, and here was a sloping bridge, rendering the ascent of the mound less steep. At the south-west corner the ditch of the mound runs out at one point on the hill side, so that from hence a way may have lain along the ditch as far as the mound bridge.

The inference suggested by the present earthworks is something to the following effect: Originally advantage was taken of a natural knoll, of an irregular figure, but about 300 yards north and south by 125 east and west, which was surrounded by a single ditch, or, where the ground allowed, by a scarp only. It may be that here, as partially at Malvern, and in other examples, this long enclosure was subdivided by two cross cuts into three parts, of which the central formed the citadel. This would probably be the work of the British.

Then it would seem that a later people, the English, took possession, and threw up a mound at one corner of the citadel, isolating it with its proper circular ditch, the principal dwelling being on the mound, and the horseshoe remainder below containing the base court for the dependants, while the north and southern portions would serve for protected enclosures for cattle.

When the Normans took possession they seem to have built a shell keep upon the mound, and to have employed the base court below as an outer ward, probably surrounding the whole with a stone wall, now removed, and replacing the English stockade. This would constitute the castle proper, to which the north and south platforms would be appendages, no doubt stockaded for cattle.

The history of Kilpeck commences with *Domesday*, which records, "Hæ villæ vel terræ subscriptæ sitæ sunt in fine Arcenefelde. Will'i filius Normanni tenet Chipcete. Cadiand tenet tempore Regis Edwardi."

The church is decidedly older than the masonry of the keep, and it may therefore be that the early Norman lords contented themselves with a residence and defences of timber, and did not build for a century or so after their occupation, when the shell keep was constructed. It is not probable that this was preceded by any earlier work in masonry, as Norman buildings were substantial and durable.

The church has been the subject of a "monograph." The priory, of which not a trace remains, stood in a field south-east of the castle and village.

Chipcete in Irchenfield is the present Kilpeck, where William Fitz Norman sat in the seat of Cadiand, the dispossessed Englishman. The lands paid no geld or military service, which in that border district is remarkable. William was a large Herefordshire landowner. In 1134, 25 Henry I, Hugh, son of William Fitz Norman, gave to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the church of St. David at Kilpeck, and the chapel of our Lady of or within the castle. Of the chapel no more is said, but

the church is included in the confirmation charter by Stephen to Gloucester in 1138, and in many later confirmations and charters of Inspeximus.

According to Dugdale, a priory was founded at Kilpeck in 1134, and dedicated to St. David, by Henry de Kilpeck. The founder more probably was Hugh Fitz Norman, who certainly endowed it. It was a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, and subsisted until its suppression in 1422-48, during the Episcopate of Thomas Spofford of Hereford. The priors were summoned to take part in the elections of the Gloucester abbots.

Hugh was succeeded by Henry, called "de Kilpeck," who had to pay a fine of 100 marks to King Stephen for a trespass on the royal forest of the Haywood. Henry is also mentioned in the Pipe Roll of Richard I as in arrear 13 marks in 1189 for dues to the king from the forest of Trivel.

John de Kilpeck, son of Henry, purchased the barony of Purbeck or Pulverbach, co. Salop, of the Crown, in 1193 for £100. At the commencement of John's reign he seems to have held in his bailiwick the forests of Herefordshire, probably as sheriff of that county, for which he rendered his accounts in the 3rd of John. He also paid two marks scutage for his lands in Salop. He died 1204, and Julian, his widow, paid 50 marks to King John to marry whom she pleased. In the following year she had dower of Rokeslegh and La Teme, according to Madox.

By Julian John left Hugh de Kilpeck, who was a ward to William de Cantelupe, a great border baron. At this time the king visited Kilpeck occasionally, being there 1211, 11th March, in his way from Hereford to Abergavenny, no doubt at both places as Cantelupe's guest. Also in 1213, 27th and 28th November, he was here between Hereford and St. Briavels, and finally 18th and 19th December, 1214, while going from Monmouth to Hereford.

Hugh de Kilpeck, when of age, inherited the keeper-

ship of the royal forests in Herefordshire, and in 1248 he held Little Taynton, in Gloucestershire, by the serjeantry of keeping Haywood forest, also an hereditary charge. The forests of Hay, Kilpeck, and Acornbury seem, from the patent rolls, to have been in his hands 3rd Henry III. 1231, 16th Henry III, Hugh de Kilpeck and William Fitz Warine were two of the eight lords employed to negotiate a truce with Llewelyn. This seems positive; but Dugdale says he died about 1207. There is an inquisition upon him 28th Henry III, 1243-4; but it appears from the fine rolls that he died before this. He married Egidia, who married, says Dugdale, William Fitz Warine. John was the third and last Baron Kilpeck. He left two daughters, co-heirs, Isabella and Joan. Joan, the younger, aged 17 at her father's death, was the first wife of Philip de Marmion. She held half the barony of Kilpeck, and left three daughters, co-heirs. Philip, who was champion of England and a great supporter of Henry III, left by a second wife a fourth daughter. Each had a quarter of the barony of Marmion, and the elder three had each a third of that of Kilpeck. The Frevilles of Tamworth sprang from Mazera, the second child, and the Ludlows and Dymokes, champions, from Joan, the fourth.

Isabella, the elder co-heir, seems to have held the castle of Kilpeck in her share. She married, 28th Henry III, William Waleran. Her seal, lately found at Ewshot, near Crondall, is engraved in the *Top. and Geneal.*, i, p. 28, where is an excellent account of her family. Isabella left Robert, William, and Alice.

Robert Waleran held Kilpeck. He was sheriff of Gloucestershire 30th-35th Henry III. He fought for Henry at Evesham, and was Governor of the Castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and a Baron. In 1262 he composed a dispute between the Bishop and Chapter and the citizens of Hereford relating to the assize of bread. He died *s.p.* 1st Edward I, 1273, leaving apparently Matilda, his widow, who had dower in Kilpeck manor.

William, brother of Hugh, died before him, leaving Robert, who succeeded to Kilpeck, but seems to have

died 2nd Edward II, either childless, or bearing a son who did not inherit Kilpeck in consequence of his great-uncle's entail; for it appears that by deed in 1269 Robert Waleran gave to Alan de Plunkeret, his sister's son, the reversion of Kilpeck castle and of the park of Treville and Coytmore, the forestership of the Hay, and the manor of Hampton. Alan regranted to Robert for life, and on Robert's death the lands reverted to Alan, who did homage. By what tenure Robert, the nephew and last baron, held Kilpeck, does not appear.

Alice Waleran, sister of the first Robert, married Auchew de la Bere. Their son Alan bore the name of Plukenet or Plugenet, and became lord of Kilpeck castle and manor, and was summoned to Parliament 23rd Edward I. He died 27th Edward I, 1299. He was buried at Dore. He was a great agriculturist, and reclaimed the tract called from him "Alan's Moor." In his time, 13th Edward I, William Buter held a carucate of land in Kilpeck and the manor and court there; also, 20th Edward I, Ph. Marmion of Scrivelsby held a fee in Kilpeck. Several fiefs seem to have been held of the castle; 2nd Edward III, Alex. de Freville so held one-sixth of a fee.

Alan Plugenet, son of Alan, succeeded. He was distinguished in the Scottish wars, and was also summoned to Parliament. He obtained a weekly market and annual fair for Kilpeck, and died *s.p.* about 1311, leaving his sister Joan his heir.

Joan Plugenet, called Joan de Bohun de Kilpeck, held the barony. She married Edward de Bohun, but died *s.p.* 20th Edward II, or 1st Edward III, 1327.

Her heir was Richard, son of Richard, and grandson of Sir Richard de la Bere. He died 19th Edward III, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, aged 30, 27th Edward III, but Edward de Bohun, who survived his wife, and probably was tenant of Kilpeck by the courtesy, had license from Edward III to alienate Kilpeck, Treville, and the bailiwick of the Haywood to James Butler, first Earl of Ormond.

Meantime the elder family continued to hold their

shares. Thomas de Useflete, 5th Edward III, probably a trustee, enfeoffed Richard de la Bere, of Munestoke, in Kilpeck, which, 2nd Edward III, had been held by Nicholas de Useflete. 17th Edward III Baldwin de Frivill held Kilpeck manor, and finally, 18th Richard II, Kinardus de la Bere held the manor and hundred of Kilpeck for the chantry of St. Mary of Madley.

The Butlers, however, seem to have been substantially the owners. 12th Edward III, James, first Earl of Ormond, held the manor and extent by the tenure of keeping the forest of Hay, and 13th Edward III Eleanor, his widow, held the castle and manor.

As holders of the castle or manor, or both, appear—37th Edward III Sir Thomas Moigne, 6th Richard II James Earl of Ormond, and 13th Richard II Elizabeth, his widow. 20th Richard II Sir Richard Talbot and Ankareta his wife held the castle and manor as one fee of James Earl of Ormond, within the land of Irchenfield. The Butlers, however, held the castle until the attainder of the fifth earl, a Lancastrian, who was beheaded after Towton in 1467.

5th Edward IV, the King granted Kilpeck in tail special to the male heirs of Sir W. Herbert, Lord Herbert (Earl of Pembroke), for one knight's fee, and 6th Edward IV this grant was extended in tail general, failing heirs male of the body. After the earl's death, in 1469, Edward restored Kilpeck to the Butlers in the person of John, sixth Earl of Ormond, and it descended to his elder daughter and co-heir, whose son, Sir George St. Leger, held it in 1545.

After this it was sold, and came into the possession of the Pye family, of whom Sir Walter held the castle and park. He was a royalist, and on the fall of Charles I the Parliament first garrisoned the castle, and in 1645 dismantled it. The Pyes followed James II into exile, and one of them bore the titular honour of Baron Kilpeck. Probably the materials of the castle were valuable, for their removal, with the trifling exceptions mentioned, has been complete, and yet the castle must have been a considerable place.

G. T. C.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from vol. iii, p. 296.)

CHAPTER II.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

MADOG AB MEREDYDD, Prince of Powys Faelor (which from him was subsequently called Powys Fadog), bore, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. But before proceeding with the history of the Princes of Powys Faelor, or Powys Fadog, we shall give a short account of the lordships and manors of that principality, together with some of the branches of the royal line of Powys Fadog.



THIS principality was divided into five cantrefs, each containing three comots.

1. CANTREF UWCHNANT, which contained the comots of Merffordd, Maelor Gymraeg, and Maelor Saesnaeg.

The comot of Merffordd contained the parishes of Penarth Halawg, or Hawarden, and Estyn or Hope.

The parish of Hawarden contains the townships of Aston, Banael, Bretton, Broadlane, Broughton, Ewlo or

Eulo, Coed Ewlo, Hawarden, Mancott, Moor, Pentref Hobyn, Rake and Manor, Morfa Caerlleon or Saltney, Sealand, and Shotton.

The parish of Estyn, or Queen's Hope, is a rectory and vicarage, and contains the eight townships of Hope, Hope Owain, Shordly, Caergwrle, Cyman, Rhan Berfedd, Uwch y Mynydd Uchaf, and Uwch y Mynydd Isaf.

The first charter given to Hope was by Edward the Black Prince, dated from Chester, A.D. 1351, in which he orders that the seneschal or constable of the Castle of Caergwrle, for the time being, should be the mayor; and that he should choose two bailiffs, out of the burgesses, annually on Michaelmas Day.¹

In this comot are three castles, viz., those of Hawarden, Ewlo, and Caergwrle, and the fortified camp of Caer Estyn.

The Castle of Hawarden stands on a conical hill in the manor or township of Hawarden, which name seems to be formed from the words *garth*, a mountain or hill, and *din*, the root of *dinas*, a fortified city, generally situate on a hill. As it is usual in Welsh to drop the initial letter *g*, *garth-din* becomes *arth*-or *ardd-din*, and, aspirated, *harden*.² In *Domesday Book* the name was written *Haordin*; at which time it was a lordship, and had a church; two *carucæ* or ploughlands, half of one belonging to the church; half an acre of meadow; a wood two leagues long, and half a league broad. The whole was valued at forty shillings; and the population then consisted of four villeyns, six boors, and four slaves. At the Conquest William the Conqueror granted this manor to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester.³ It afterwards devolved to the Barons of Montalto or Mold, which they held by stewardship to the Earls of Chester, and who made it their residence.⁴ Robert Baron de Montalto granted the marsh of Saltney, or Morfa Caerlleon, to the monks of Basingwerk for pasturage. He also gave them the same privilege in Hawarden, and the

¹ Carlisle's *Topograph. Dict.*

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, pp. 122, 124.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Camden, ii, 826.

liberty of cutting rushes for thatching their buildings.¹ Hawarden remained in the possession of the Barons de Montalto till A.D. 1327, the first of Edward III, when Robert, the last Baron de Montalto (for want of issue), left this manor and his other great possessions to Isabel, the queen mother, and from her it went to the crown. The Welsh name of this parish is Penarth or Penardd Halawg, and colloquially, Penardd Lâg, perhaps contracted from Pen Garth y Llwch, "the summit of the hill by the quicksands or swamps," with which Saltney Marsh, lying between this place and Chester, formerly abounded.²

The inhabitants of Hawarden have been for many ages known by the name of "Hawarden Jews," the reason for which is supposed to be best explained by the following account preserved and current in the parish from time immemorial, and said to be a translation of an ancient Saxon MS. :

"In the sixth year of the reign of Cynan ab Elis ab Anarawd, King of Gwynedd, or North Wales (which was in the year 946), there was in the Christian temple at a place called Hardin, in the kingdom of North Wales, a rood-loft in which was placed an image of the Virgin Mary holding a very large cross in her hand, called the 'holy rood.' About this time there happened a very hot and dry summer; so dry that there was no grass for the cattle. Upon which most of the inhabitants went and besought the image or holy rood to pray for rain; but to no purpose. Among the rest the Lady Trawst, whose husband's name was Seisyllt or Sitsyllt, a nobleman, and governor of Hawarden Castle, went to pray to the said holy rood; and she praying earnestly and long, the image or holy rood fell down on her head and killed her. Upon which a great uproar was raised, and it was concluded and resolved upon to try the said image for the murder of the said Lady Trawst; and a

¹ Charters in the Record Office.

² The epithet *halawg* (from *hâl*, salt, or salt-marsh) evidently refers to its situation on or near a salt marsh.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

jury was summoned for the purpose, whose names were as follow :

Hincot of Hancot, Span of Mancot,
Leach and Lach and Comberbach,
Peet and Pate, with Corbin¹ of the Gate,
Milling and Hughet, with Gill and Pughet.

These, upon examination of evidences, declared the said Lady Trawst to be wilfully murdered by the said holy rood, and that the holy rood was guilty of the murder ; and also guilty in not answering the many petitioners. But whereas the said holy rood was very old and decayed, she was ordered to be hanged ; but Span opposed that sentence, saying that as they wanted rain, it would be best to drown her. But that was fiercely opposed by Corbin,¹ who answered that as she was holy rood, they had no right to kill her ; and he advised them to lay her on the sands by the river Dee, below Hardin Castle, from which they might see what became of her ; which was accordingly done. Soon after which the tide from the sea came and carried the said image to some low land, being an island, near the walls of a city called Caer Lleon (now Chester), where it was found the next day downed and dead ; and they erected a monument of stone over it with this inscription :

The Jews their God did crucify ;
The Hardeners theirs did drown
Because their wants she'd not supply,
And lies under this cold stone.

"There is now (1811) the pedestal of an old cross consisting of three steps with a part of the column in it, of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, standing on the Rood Dee or race-ground below the walls of Chester, on the very spot probably where the holy rood was found."²

¹ There was a descendant of this Corbin, believed to be in the direct male line, living (1811) at the house called "The Gate" (*i. e.*, from its situation near the gate of the Castle), and in possession of part of the same freehold, with a family of three sons and four daughters. The names of Leach, Milling, and Hewet, are still numerous in the parish ; and those of Span, Pate, Comberbach, and Gill, are frequent in the neighbourhood. ² Carlisle's *Dict. Top.*

This Lady Trawst, who is thus stated to have been killed by the fall of the holy rood, appears to me to be identical with the Lady Trawst, the daughter and heiress of Elisau, who was the second son of Anarawd, Prince of Gwynedd, who died in A.D. 913. She married Seisyllt, Lord of Maes Essyllt, by whom she had two sons, Cynan, and Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, who at the age of fourteen married, as before stated, Angharad, the only daughter and heiress of Meredydd ab Owain, king of Powys. By this marriage Llewelyn became king of Powys, and in A.D. 1015 king of all Wales by usurpation. He was slain in A.D. 1021 through the treachery of Madog Min,¹ Bishop of Bangor. There is a great column with an inscription in memory of this illustrious prince, at a place called March Aled, or Capel Foelas, in the comot of Uwch Aled, in the cantref of Rhufoniog.

In 1651 Hawarden castle fell into the hands of the Commonwealth, and it was purchased from the agents of sequestration by Serjeant Glynne, ancestor of the present possessor, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.

Ewlo castle is situate in the township of Coed Ewlo, and is now in ruins. It is memorable as the place where a detachment of the army of Henry II, then encamped on Morfa Caerlleon or Saltney Marsh, sustained a check from David and Cynan, the sons of Prince Owain Gwynedd in A.D. 1156.

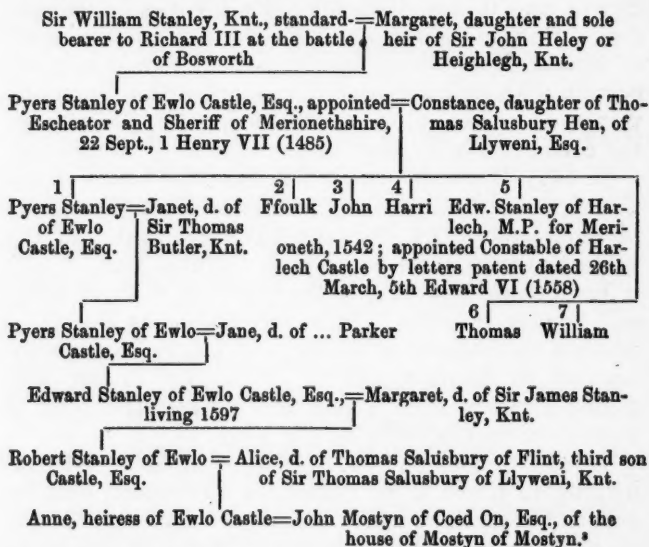
Leland speaks of it as "a ruinous castle or pile belonging to Hoele, a gentleman of Flyntshire, that by auncient accustume was wont to give the bagge of the sylver harpe to the beste harpir of North Walys, as by a privilege of his ancestors."² This gentleman is sup-

¹ Madog Min was the son of Cywryd ab Ednowain Bendew, one of the fifteen tribes of Gwynedd. He afterwards betrayed Gruffydd, the son of Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, for three hundred head of cattle, which were promised him for his treachery by Harold, King of England. After succeeding in his treachery, Harold refused to pay the cattle, upon which "Madog went in a ship towards the town of Dublin in Ireland; but the ship sank without the loss of any life except that of Madog Min, and then the vengeance of God fell on him for his treachery." (Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*.)

² *Itin.* v, 56.

posed to be Thomas ab Richard ab Howel, Lord of Mostyn, in whose family that privilege was long invested, and who was contemporary with Leland.¹

The manor of Ewlo was reckoned an appurtenance to the manor of Montalto or Mold. It was in the Crown in the 26th of Henry VIII, who granted a lease of it to Pyers Stanley, Esq., a gentleman of his household, with the tolls of the market of Flint.² This lease bears the date of the 7th April, A.D. 1535. The pedigree of this branch of the Stanley family is as follows :



Caergwrlle castle is situate in the township of that name, in the parish of Llanestyn or Hope, and is now in ruins. This place was once a Roman station, and several Roman antiquities, some bearing the stamp of the xx Legion, have been discovered here. On the surrender of the castle of Caergwrlle to Edward I in A.D. 1282, he bestowed it, with all its appurtenances,

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 119.

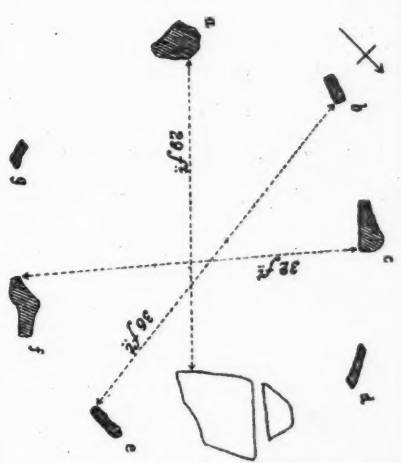
² Harl. MS. 1968.

³ Lewys Dwnn, ii.

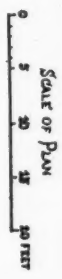




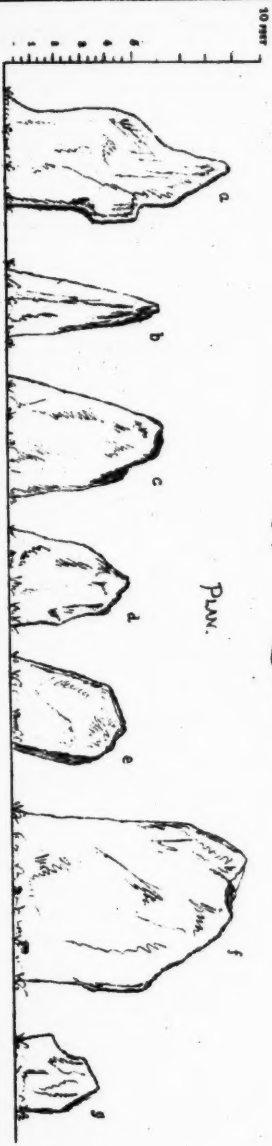
— DULOE CIRCLE —
— CORNWALL. —



Beside this fallen stone the Urn was found

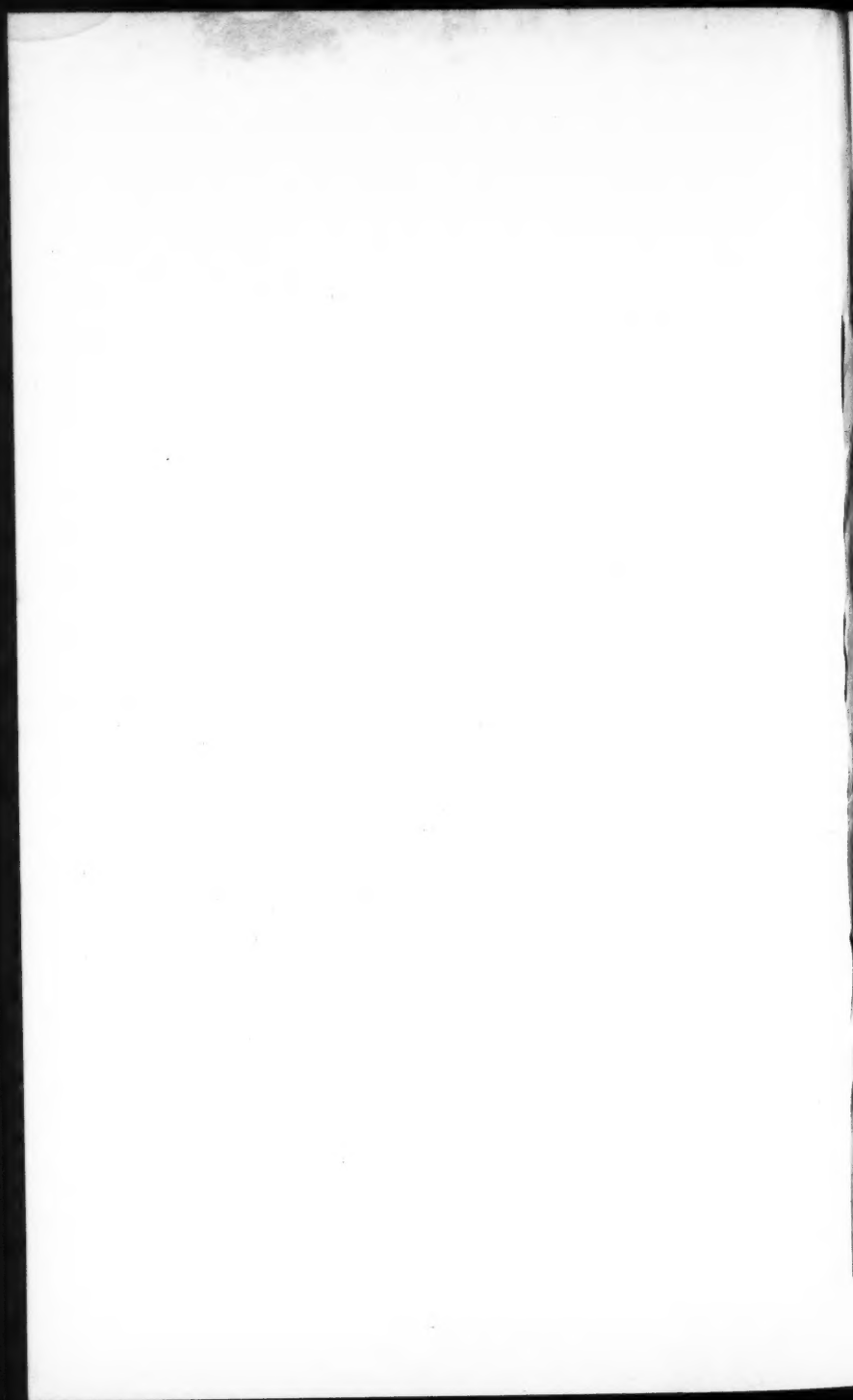


PLAN.



ELEVATIONS.

L.W.D. 1886



on his beloved consort Queen Eleanor, from which circumstance the parish acquired the name of Queen's Hope; and here the Queen stayed on her way to Carnarvon, where she was proceeding to give the Welsh nation a prince born among them.

The chief families in the comots of Merffordd and Yr Hob were: the Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn, descended from Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. Owain, who was elected Prince of North Wales in A.D. 1196, bore *gules*, three man's legs conjoined at the thigh in triangle *argent*; but this family, in common with the other descendants of Prince Owain, appear to have borne the arms of Prince Edwyn, viz., *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr. The Youngs of Bryn Iorcyn, and the Trevors of Argoed in Yr Hob, both of whom were descended from Tudor Trevor. The Lloyds of Estyn, descended from Meredydd of Yr Hob or Estyn, who owned the greatest part of the parish of Estyn. He was the son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr, of Ial, who bore *gules*, three pallets *or*, in a border of the second charged with eight ogresses, for Ynyr of Ial. The Matheys of Estyn, now extinct, and the Bowlds of Plas y Bowld in Caergwrlle, who were descended from Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Morton, in the parish of Gresford, who bore *vert semé* of broomslips, a lion rampant *or*.

There were four English families who had lands in these comots—the Ravenscrofts of Bretton, who bore *argent*, a chev. inter three raven's heads erased ppr.; the Hopes of Hawarden, who bore *argent*, three storks *sable*; the Whitleys of Aston, who bore *azure*, three garbs *or*; and the descendants of William Sneyd, the second son of Thomas Sneyd, chief justice of North Wales, who had lands in the township of Rhan Berfedd.

Of these families the Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn and the Youngs (now represented by the Conways) of Bryn Iorcyn are the only ones that still retain possession of their estates in these comots.

2. The comot of Maelor Gymraeg, which we have to describe.

3. The comot of Maelor Saesnaeg, which contains the parishes of, Worthenbury, which consists of the township of Worthenbury (in Welsh, Y Gwrddymp), Bangor is y Coed, Hanmer, the chapelry of Overton Madog, that part of the parish of Erbistog which contains the township of Maelor, part of the parish of Estyn or Hope, the townships of Dutton in Holt parish, Abenbury Fechan in Wrexham parish, Merford in Gresford parish, Is y Coed in Malpas parish, Penley in Ellesmere, Bodidris in Llanarmon in Yale, and the township of Osley. The township of Park Eyton, in the parish of Erbistog, is in Maelor Gymraeg.

The castle of Overton, in the parish of Bangor, was built by Prince Madog ab Meredydd, and it was here that he chiefly resided; from this circumstance the place received the name of Overton Madog. In A.D. 1278 (7th Edward I) it was in the possession of Robert de Crevecoeur. In A.D. 1331, the 5th of Edward III, it was granted, with other lands in this comot, to Eubule L'Estrange, Baron of Knockyn.¹ There are now no remains of this castle, which stood on the banks of the Dee, in a field still called the Castlefield.

The parish of Bangor contains the township of Bangor in Maelor Saesnaeg, and the townships of Eyton, Picyllt, Rhwytyrn, and Seswick in Maelor Gymraeg; and the chapelry of Overton, which is divided into the townships of Knoltyn, Overton, and Overton Foreign.

Bangor was the Banchorium Statio of Richard of Cirencester, and in this township stood the celebrated monastery of Bangor, which contained two thousand four hundred monks; who, dividing themselves into seven bands, passed their time alternately in prayer and labour;² or, according to Camden, a hundred by turns passed one hour in devotion; so that the whole twenty-four hours were employed in sacred duties. This monastery was destroyed, and twelve hundred of

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

² Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, ii, c. ii, p. 80.

the monks were put to death by Æthelfrid, King of the Angles, for praying for the success of their King, Brochwel Ysgythrog, against the Saxon infidels. After this the monastery went to decay; for William of Malmesbury, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, says, "There remained only," in his time, "the foot-steps of so great a place, so many ruinous churches, and such heaps of rubbish as were hardly elsewhere to be met with."

The lordship or comot of Maelor Saesnaeg was granted by Henry IV to Sir John Stanley, Knt., and it continued in his family till the 41st of Elizabeth; when William, Earl of Derby, devised it to Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, Knt., and it now belongs to the families of Hanmer and Gwernhaeled.¹

The chief families of ancient descent in the lordship of Maelor Saesnaeg were: The Lloyds of Talwrn, Halchdyn, and the Bryn,² the Dymocks of Willington and Penley Hall, the Broughtons of Broughton, and the Eytons of Maes Gwaelod, who were all descended from Tudur Trevor; the Philippses of Gwernhaeled, descended from Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaith, and now represented by the Fletchers of Gwernhaeled. The Pulestones of Emerallt, and the Hammers of Hanmer, Bettisfield, and the Ffens, who got lands in this lordship, after the conquest of Wales by Edward I, and the Roydons of Isgoed, who bore *vert*, three roebuck's heads erased in bend *or*, in dexter chief a rose of the second. This last family came into Maelor from Kent with the commissioners of Lord Abergavenny in 1442. The ancient and distinguished family of the Eytons of Park Eyton in Maelor Gymraeg, had formerly large possessions in this lordship.

III. CANTREF TREFRYD, which contained the comots

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. ii, p. 300.

² The Lloyds of the Bryn are now represented, through heirs female, by the Lord Kenyon of the Bryn and Gredington, and the Chevalier Lloyd of Clochfaen. The Eytons of Maes Gwaelod were a branch of the Eytons of Eyton Uchaf, who were descended from Tudur Trevor through the line of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

of—1, Croes Faen ; 2, Tref y Waun ; 3, Croes Oswallt or Oswestry.

The comots of Croes Faen and Tref y Waun, and all Cantref Rhaiadr were united by the Mortimers into one territory, called Swydd y Waun, the lordship of Chirk, or Chirkland. It contains the parishes of Llanfair or Y Waun Isaf (Chirk), Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant, Llangedwyn, Llansilin, Llangadwaladr, Llangollen, and Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog.

Of these parishes that of Chirk contains the manors of Chirk, Bryn Cunallt, Halchdyn or Halton, Pen y Clawdd, and Gwern Ospin.

The manor of Halchdyn or Halton was given by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, in A.D. 1200, to the Abbey of Valle Crucis. This manor and certain lands belonging to it remained in the possession of the Abbey till it was dissolved in A.D. 1535, when they were seized by Henry VIII, and they remained in the Crown till the 14th James I, A.D. 1617, when they were granted (for the sum of £75 and £40) to John Knight, John Weddall, William Dickenson, senior, William Dickenson, junior, Matthew Robinson, and Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, and Richard Swale, of Green Hammerton, in the county of York, gentleman.

The following are the names of the places granted by James I to the above-mentioned persons : All the seignorial lands (" omnes terras dominicales ") of the manor of Halton or Halghton ; all the separate lands in Halton and Chirk of Maes y Mynydd ; Y Bryn Krayth ; Maes y Penylan ; Erw Vadog and Glidfa ; Maes Llanerch Goch ; Pant y Fallt ; Maes y Llwyn Gwern ; Maes y Court ; Ty David ab Sir John and Meredith Trevor, £5 ; all once belonging to Valle Crucis, formerly a monastery.¹

¹ " Exceptis decimis lanæ et agnelli eorum audicare premissorum oneratis £5 12s. 0d. de Rectoria de Pinchbeck.

" Habendum imperpetuum. Tenent manerium de Trunchants in

A further account of the lordship of Chirk will be given at a future page.

3. The comot of Croes Oswallt, or lordship of Oswestry, contains the twelve parishes of—

1. Oswestry, which is divided into the townships of Middleton, Aston, Hisland, Wooton, Sweeney, Weston Cotton, Maesbury, Llanfordaf, Pentref y Gaer,² Cynynion, Coed tan y Gaer,¹ Tref ar y Clawdd, Treflach, Trefonen, Morton, and Crickheath or Crugiaeth, which last township once belonged to Einion Greulawn ab Einion, son of Rhiryd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.³

2. The parish of Llanfarthin, Martin's Church or St. Martin's, which contains the townships of Iffton Rhyn Uchaf, Iffton Rhyn Isaf, Weston Rhyn Uchaf, Weston Rhyn Isaf, and Bron y Garth. John Griffith of Cae Cyriog, in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq., who died A.D. 1698, states in his manuscripts that he saw in the lordship of Oswestry some deeds sealed by Gutyn Owain for the land of Iffton, where his name was written thus, "Gruffydd ab Hugh ab Owain, alias Guttyn Owain de Iffton."

3. The parish of Selatyn, which contains the townships of Brogyntyn Uchaf and Brogyntyn Isaf. In this parish is the mansion and park of Brogyntyn, formerly the residence of Owain de Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion, and now of his descendant, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.

4. A part of the parish of Llan y Myneich, or the Village of the Miners. This parish contains the townships of Careg Hwfa, Llan y Myneich, Llwyn Tidman, and Tref Prennal, and lies partly in the comot of Mochnant is Rhaiadr, in the cantref of Rhaiadr, now called the

capite per servicium 40mas partis feodi militis. Tenentes cæteræ de Eastgreenwick.

"Custodis fabrici Ecclesiæ Metropolitanæ Eboraci solubil. (Vide Rotulum.)"

"Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium 24to die Junii per warrentum commissariorum." (Calendar of Patent Rolls, vol. 61, p. 85, 14 Jac. 1, pars 17, No. 5.)

¹ Cae Ogyrfan.

² Cae Cyriog MS.

lordship of Chirk, partly in the comot of Deuddwr, in the Cantref of Ystlyg, now called the Hundred of Deuddwr, and partly in the lordship of Oswestry. In the north-west part of this parish is an insulated hill of limestone, called Llan y Myneich Rock, which the Romans explored in search of copper ore; and in the Ogof several skeletons, Roman coins, and other antiquities have been discovered. Clawdd Offa divides this parish into nearly two equal parts, and crosses this insulated hill; and parallel with two other dykes across it runs a stupendous rampart of loose stones, accompanied by a deep foss, which turning follows the brow of the hill, and encompasses about one-half of its whole extent; this is probably Roman, intended to guard the passages and accessible parts when their ores lay exposed to the plunder of the Britons; on its eastern brow once stood a cromlech, measuring seven feet by six, and about eighteen inches thick, called Bedd y Cawr, and under it, according to immemorial tradition, the wife of a giant was buried, with a golden torques about her neck; and to obtain this treasure three brothers, who lived in the neighbourhood some years ago, in a most reprehensible and sacrilegious manner, broke into this sanctuary of the dead, and, to accomplish their object, overturned the stone from its pedestals, in which position it now lies."¹

Who the race of men were that built the cromlechs in Britain we have no certain information, but "Dr. Hooker, at the meeting of the British Association in 1868, described a race of men in a district of Eastern Bengal who erect at the present day monuments similar to those termed in Western Europe Druidical. With his own eyes he had seen dolmens and cromlechs not six months old. He says that they call a stone by the same name as is given to it in the Keltic idioms of Wales and Brittany, though, he adds, little of the character of their language is yet known."²

¹ Carlisle's *Top. Dict.*, 1811.

² *Traditions*, by Charles Hardwick, 1872.

With regard to a remark made in the previous chapter relative to the human remains found at Perthi Chwareu, that the ancestors of the ancient inhabitants of Britain were to be sought for amongst the ancient races of Northern Africa, I find it strongly corroborated in a work lately written by Mr. Hardwick, of Manchester,¹ from which I shall quote a few passages, as tending to throw some light on this subject.

"The country about the Upper Oxus river, now mainly included in the dominions of the Khan of Bokhara, is generally agreed upon as the locality whence the various members of the Aryan family originally migrated, some northward and westward over Europe, and others southward and eastward into India. The Kelts, the Teutons, the Greeks, Latins, Letts, and Slaves are all European branches of this original stock. The Persians and the high caste Hindoos are the principal descendants of the southern and south-eastern migration.

"The chief elements of the British population at the present time are Keltic, represented by the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic tribes; and the Teutonic, which includes Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and Danish and Norse Scandinavians.

"The non-Aryan races inhabiting Europe are the Magyars, Turks, Tatars, and Ugrians in Russia, the Basques in Spain and the south-west of France, and the Laps and Fins in Northern Europe."

Thus far we have the history of the origin of the present inhabitants of Europe of Aryan descent, and for the origin of the more ancient inhabitants I shall quote the following from the same interesting and valuable volume.

"Mr. John Baldwin, in his *Prehistoric Nations*, contends that the 'bronze age in Western Europe was introduced by a foreign people of Cushite race, culture, and religion, and that for a very long period it was controlled and directed by their influence.'"

"He further adds:

¹ *Traditions*, by Charles Hardwick.

“‘The first settlements of the Arabian Cushites in Spain and Northern Africa cannot have been later than five thousand years before the Christian era. . . . Probably the Cushite race, religion, and civilisation first went to the ancient Finnic people of Britain, Gaul, and the Scandinavian countries from Spain and Africa. The beginning of the bronze age in these countries was much older than the period of Tyre. The Tyrian establishments in those western countries seem to have been later than the Aryan immigration that created the Keltic people and languages; and it may be that the Tyrians introduced the ‘age of iron’ not long after their arrival, for it was evidently much older than the time of the Romans.’

“Professor Nilsson refers the ancient bronze instruments, etc., to Phœnician influence, and describes some sculpture on two stones on a tumulus near Kivik, which, Mr. Baldwin observes, ‘even Sir John Lubbock admits, may fairly be said to have a Phœnician or Ægyptian appearance.’

“Mr. Baldwin traces to Arabian Cushite colonies the very ancient civilisation of Ægypt, Chaldæa, and the southern portion of India, as well as Phœnicia and the western nations. Another stone, described by Professor Nilsson, is an obelisk symbolising Baal. Referring to this monument, Mr. Baldwin says:

“‘The festival of Baal, or Balder, celebrated on Midsummer night in the upper part of Norway, reveals the Cushite race, for the midnight fire in presence of the midnight sun did not originate in that latitude. This festival of Baal was celebrated in the British islands until recent times. In the Irish glossary of Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, written in the beginning of the tenth century, the author says, in his time ‘four great fires were lighted up on the four great festivals of the Druids, viz., in February, May, August, and November’, (‘Nos Galan Gauaf, *Nox Kal. Hyemis*). ‘What other people could have brought the worship of Baal to Western Europe in prehistoric times? We see them

in the stone circles, in the ruins at Abury and Stonehenge, in the festival of Baal that lingered till our own times; and there is something for consideration in the fact that Arabia has still the ruins of ancient structures precisely like Stonehenge. It is probable that the Arabians, or their representatives in Spain and North Africa, went northward and began the age of bronze more than two thousand years before Gades (Cadiz) was built.'

"Mr. Baldwin draws a marked distinction between the modern Mahomedan Semitic population of Arabia and their great Cushite, Hamite, or Æthiopian predecessors. The former, he says, 'are comparatively modern in Arabia,' they have 'appropriated the reputation of the old race, and have unduly occupied the chief attention of modern scholars.'

"Mr. Palgrave, in his *Central and Eastern Arabia*, describes the ruins of a 'structure' which so nearly resembles the famous Wiltshire relic that he calls it an 'Arabian Stonehenge.' He adds that the natives spoke of a similar ancient edifice as still existing in a part of the country which he did not visit. Mr. Davies, the author of *Celtic Researches*, refers to a passage in Diodorus Siculus, in which it is stated, on the authority of Hecataeus, that a round temple existed in Britain dedicated to Apollo. Mr. Davies conjectures that Stonehenge is the edifice referred to."

The castle of Careg Hwfa stood in the township of that name, on the banks of the river Efyrynwy. There are no vestiges of it now remaining except the foss which guarded it on the east. It was taken in A.D. 1162 by Owain Cyfeiliog and his cousin, Owain ab Madog, the latter of whom, after keeping possession of it for twenty-five years, was besieged here and slain by his relations.

Within a mile of this castle lies Gwern y Fign, where a battle was fought about A.D. 1200.¹

¹ Carlisle's *Top. Dict.*

ON SOME OF OUR BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS.

WE Welsh are indebted to Irish antiquaries, either directly or indirectly, for all we know about ogmic inscriptions in this country; but I protest against their claiming them as Irish; for this method of writing was undoubtedly common to the Celts of both islands. However, the scarcity of old Welsh materials and some important changes of consonants which have taken place in Welsh since the date of the oldest British oghams, render the Irish claim to them at first sight very natural. Thus, not only has *s* become *h*, but also *qu* has become *p* since these oghams were cut, whereas Irish still retains *s* unchanged, and only reduces *qu* to *c*. On the same ground, however, they might claim the oldest of our inscriptions which are cut in Roman characters, since the proper names they contain differ in no essential point from those in ogham. That they are able to identify some of them with names of frequent occurrence in old Irish documents, is nothing to the point, for the same thing may also be done to a certain extent with Gaulish names, seeing that Celtic names, all the world over, are, as might be expected, much the same. The Irish claims to British oghams I hold to be sufficiently refuted by reference to the places where they have been found. Now I venture to propose a few conjectures as to how some of them should be interpreted.

The inscribed stone described in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 42, has on it in Roman characters:

TRENACATVS
IC IACIT FILIVS
MAGLAGNI

This is accompanied by an ogham which is said to read *Trenacatto*, which I resolve into *Tren ac Catlo* = "Tren

and Catlo." *Tren* occurs here in the compound *Tren-acatus*; also in "*Trenegussi fili Macutreni*," as to which see *Arch. Camb.*, 1855, p. 9. *Catlo* I identify with *Catleu*, which occurs in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 132, 135. The only difference between *Catlo* and *Catleu* is that the *o* is diphthongised in the latter and retained without modification in the former: compare *llo-er* and *lleu-ad*. Possibly *Tren* and *Catlo* were the persons who had the monument erected.

The Fardel stone, described in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 134, etc., seems to read in Roman characters *FANONI MAQVIRINI* on one side, and on another *SAGRANVI*. The ogham seems to read *Maqigici* and *Svaquci*. The latter I substitute, with Mr. Stokes' approval, for the usual reading *Sfaquci*, which owes its origin to Irish antiquaries antedating their *f*. Where Irish has *f* the Welsh has *w* with or without a *g* prefixed; both represent a more original *v*, which is to be restored to its proper place in the ogmic alphabet. Now *Maqigici* and *Svaquci* seem to be abbreviations for *Maququici* and *Svaquuci*, and to be divisible into *Maqui Quici* and *Svaq Quuci* respectively. *Quuci* and *Quici* are probably mere variants from an older form, *Quoci*; the interchange of *u* and *i* in such cases is very common in the *Lib. Land.*, as in such names as *Elcu* and *Elci*, *Gurcu* and *Gurci*. As *Maqui* is just as likely to be a nominative plural as a genitive singular, I prefer regarding it as the former: then *Maqui Quici* = "filii Quici." Now comes the question, what is to be done with *Svaq*? In the first place, *sv* is the acknowledged antecedent of modern Welsh *chw* (North Wales) and *hw* (South Wales and Old Welsh); in the next place, *Svaq* ends in a consonant; words which answer to this description for Old Welsh are very few—I know of only one, and that is *chwech*, "six," which must have been in Old Welsh *svass* or *svaks* from the Indo-European form *KSVAKS*, as to which see Fick's *Dict.*, p. 54. Thus the modern Welsh *chwe chant*, "six hundred," implies as its antecedent *svec cant*, which comes sufficiently near our ogmic *Svaquci* to induce me

to suggest that *Svaquuci*=*Svaq Quuci*=*Sex Quici*. The two oghams taken together will thus stand for *Svac Quici Maqui Quici*=*Sex Quici filii Quici*. May we take for granted that the Quici left their name to "Cuiclande", or the hundred of Quick, which will be found mentioned in the Cornish manumissions quoted in Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils and Eccles. Documents*, etc., vol. i, p. 689? But what about the situation of "Cuiclande"?

The legend of the Bridell ogham is still *sub judice*; Dr. Ferguson seems inclined to read *Nettasagrommaquimucoigreci*, which I should resolve into *Nett a Sagrom Maqui Mucoi Greci*. One can hardly suppose *Sagrom* to be other than nominative, as the usual *-i* of the genitive is wanting; then *Maqui* must be nominative plural; this forces us to find two nominatives, *Nett* and *Sagrom*. *Nett as Sagrom* for *Nett ac Sagrom* might be expected rather than *Nett a Sagrom*; but the conjunction seems to have been early written simply *a*, excepting before *c*, *t*, *p*: at any rate, we have *a bleuou* (= "and hairs") in the Luxembourg Folio. The whole ogham would accordingly mean "Nett et Sagrom filii Mucoi Greci." *Sagrom* is represented in the *Lib. Land.* by *Gurhaereu*, p. 191, and also by *Haaru-biu*, p. 194, which can hardly be anything but a misreading or misspelling of *Haerubiu*. *Mucoi* reminds one of *Mocha* (*Lib. Land.*, pp. 253, 254, 261, 270) and *Mugh* (*Cambro-Brit. SS.*, p. 274). *Greci* is represented in the *Lib. Land.* by the derivative form *Greciel-is* or *Greciel-i*, pp. 161-63, 165, 175.

With *Carantorius* (*Arch. Camb.*, 1846, p. 182) may, I think, be compared a name which occurs in the *Liber Landavensis* as *Cerentir-i*, p. 175; *Cerennhir*, p. 230; *Cerenhir*, p. 203; *Cherenir*, p. 228; *Cerenhir-o*, p. 191.

Dunocat-i (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 25) becomes in the *Lib. Land.* *Dincat*, pp. 194, 217.

Brohemagl-i (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 30) is in the *Lib. Land.* *Brochmail*, pp. 149, 150, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 260; *Brochmail-i*, pp. 136, 206; *Brocmail*, p. 124; *Brochuail*, pp. 141, 191, 195, 216, 224.

Etern-o (*Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 201) appears as *Etern* in the *Lib. Land.*, p. 240.

Yevaf (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 93) occurs in the *Lib. Land.* as *Jouaf*, pp. 207, 250. The *Annales Cambriæ* has *Ieuaf* frequently, and once the older form *Iovab*, p. 21 (MS. C).

Moridic (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 274) occurs also in the *Lib. Land.*, pp. 263, 264.

Vormvini (*Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 371) is represented in the *Ann. Cambriæ* by *Gorvin-i*, p. 28. As nearly related may be mentioned *Goronwy*, which occurs in the *Lib. Land.* as *Guoruone*, p. 194; *Guorgonui*, p. 212; *Guoronui*, p. 260; *Guronui*, p. 261; *Guoronoi*, pp. 230, 231, 236.

Vendon-i (*Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 164) is represented in the *Lib. Land.* by *Guennon-oe* (*Guenuon-oe*, O.), p. 182.

Briamail (*Arch. Camb.*, 1857, p. 306) occurs in the *Lib. Land.* as *Briauail*, pp. 137, 140, 207; *Briavail*, p. 135.

Vitaliani (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 52) is represented in the *Lib. Land.* by *Vitalis*, p. 26.

Clutorigi (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 53) is in the *Lib. Land.* *Clotri*, pp. 168, 169; *Clodri*, pp. 175, 176.

Sagramni (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 134) and *Sagrom* in the *Bridell ogham* are represented in the *Lib. Land.* by *Gur-haereu*, p. 191, and *Haarubiu*, p. 194, which stands probably for *Haeru-biu*.

Cunatami (*ib.*) is duly represented in the *Lib. Land.* by *Canatam*, p. 228, and *Condaf*, p. 132.

Guodel and *Guoidil* occur as personal names in the *Lib. Land.*, pp. 200, 201, 202. They would now be *Gwyddyl* and *Gwyddel*, not to be confounded, however, with *Gwyddyl*, "Irishmen," and *Gwyddel*, "Irishman," for these would have been at that time *Goidil*, *Goidel*, or *Guidil*, *Guidel*; this might, perhaps, occasion a little subtraction from the evidence which is by some adduced to prove that the Gael once ruled over Wales, leaving reminiscences behind him of his sojourn here in such names as *Gwyddelwern*, etc.; with which compare *Leguoidel*, which occurs in the *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 91.

J. RHYS.

CHARTER BY RICHARD III AS LORD OF GLAMORGAN.

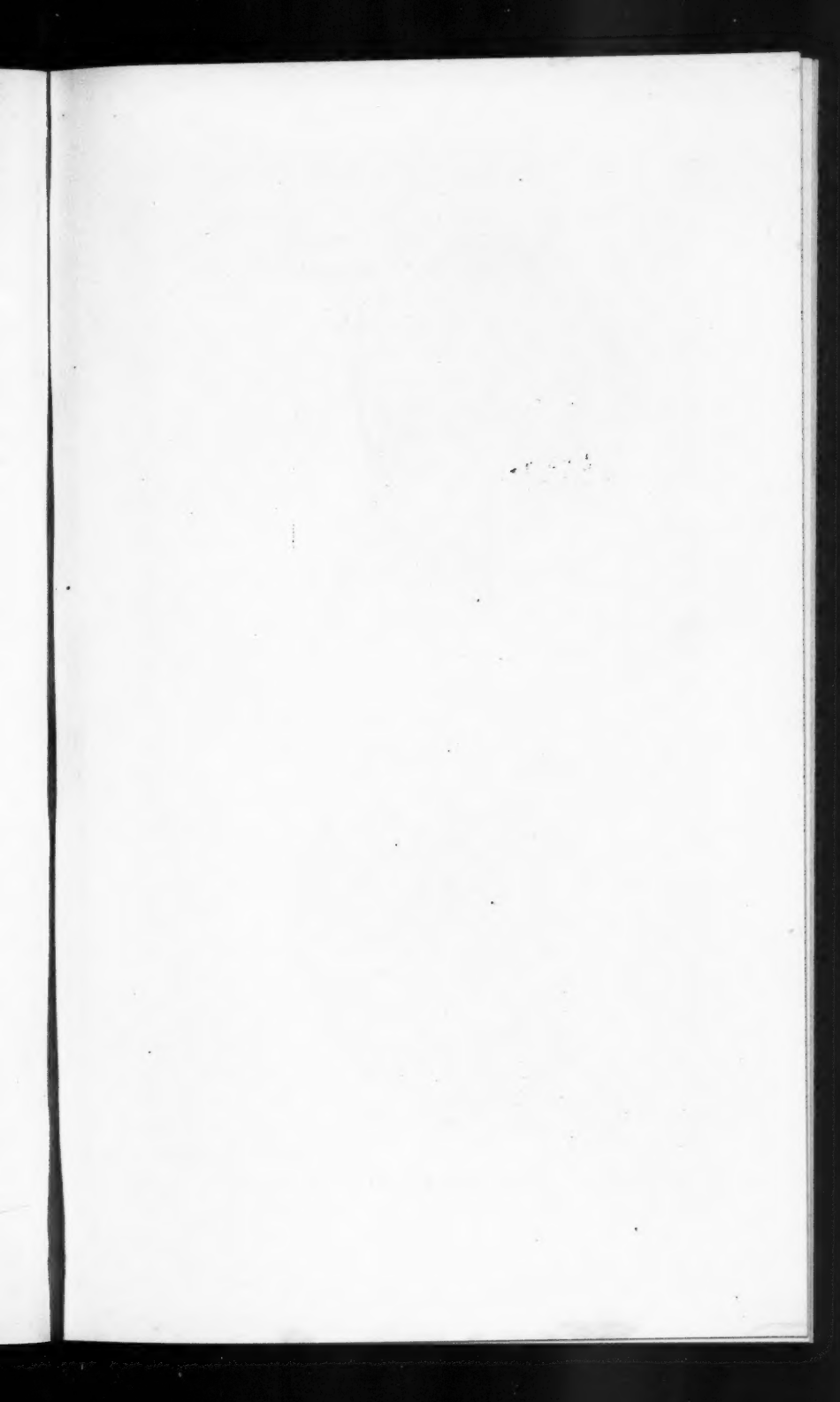
WHAT is written in a previous number¹ concerning the charter by Richard, Earl of Warwick, applies also to the elucidation of the present one, taken also from the St. Donat's muniments. Upon the death of the King-Maker in 1471, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in right of his wife, held the lordship of Glamorgan. She died, as his Queen, 16th March, 1484, three weeks after the date of the charter, and he seems to have held the lordship till his own death at Bosworth, 22nd August, 1485. One of his acts seems to have been to provide for Sir James Tyrrell, the chief of the reputed murderers of the Princes, as his deputy in Wales. The provision, moreover, must have been a handsome one, to judge from the schedule of Tyrrell's Glamorganshire property, drawn up by an inquisition taken on the accession of Henry VII.

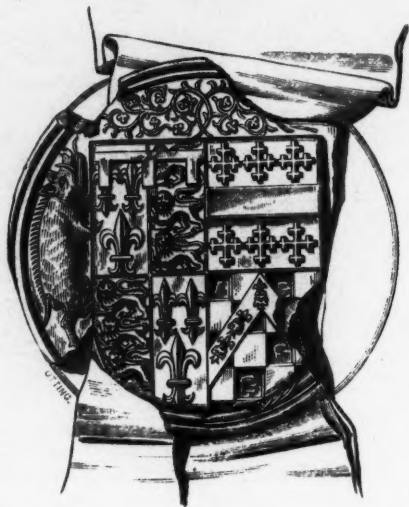
*Carta Ricardi III^{mi} Regis Anglie, etc., Johanni Episcopo
Landavensis.*

20 Febr^{ui}, 1 Ric. III, 1484.

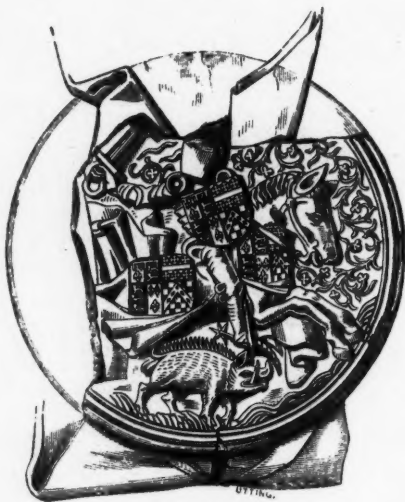
Ricardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie necnon Dominus Glamorganie et Morganie in partibus Wallie Reverendo in Christo patri domino Johanni eadem gracia episcopo Landavensis salutem Cum dilecti burgenses et tenentes nostri residentes et inhabitantes villam nostram sive burgum nostrum de Kowbrygge facere et procurare intendunt quod unum capellanum idoneum divina in ecclesia sive capella Sancte Crucis de Kowbrygge predicta eisdem inhabitantibus continue celebraturum atque sacramenta et sacramentalia quociens opus sit administraturum ex fructibus et preventibus decimarum ac obventionum ab ipsis inhabitantibus proveniencium exhibitum et inventum habere valeant et ad id pro perpetuo stabiliendum quamdam ordinacionem sive provisionem aliam quocunque nomine censeatur inter eosdem inhabitantes et residentes et modernum vicarium de Llanblethean et successores suos quoscunque vicarios futuros ibidem vestro arbitrio sive auctoritate ordinaria semper valituram fieri petant et exposcant nobis suppli-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iii, p. 33.





No. 1.



No. 2.

Seal of Richard III, as Duke of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan.

cantes et quatenus ad id ut premittitur faciendum nostrum consensum et auxilium adhibere dignaremur Nos vero pie considerantes devotam intencionem dictorum burgensium residentium et tenencium nostrorum villam nostram sive burgum nostrum de Kowbrygge predictum inhabitancium ad divini cultus augmentum et animarum eorundem salutem tendere justis eorum desideriis annuendum fore duximus atque ordinacionem hujusmodi per vos faciendum nostrum consensum in hiis scriptis gracie impartimur Vos nichillominus requirendens per presentes quatenus ad perpetuam firmitatem dicte ordinacionis nichil quod in vobis est deesse videatur quin ea celeritate qua poteritis vestrum pastorale officium et paternum favorem in premissis sicut nobis complacere intendetis indilate adhibere dignemini. Datum tam sub signeto nostro manuale quam sub sigillo cancellarie nostre de Kaerdiff vicesimo septimo die Ffebruarii anno regni nostri primo.

The king's seal in red wax is affixed. It was about two inches and a quarter across, and, though mutilated, what remains is remarkably clear, and boldly cut, and highly finished. On the upper side is a shield per pale, Baron and Femme; Baron quarterly, France modern and England; over all a label of three points: Femme, per fess,—1, Beauchamp; 2, Newburgh, on the chevron five ermine spots chevronwise. The dexter supporter is a boar; the other is lost. There is no crest. On the reverse is a knight in armour on horseback, his sword raised, and his shield shewn in full charge, with the arms as described. These are repeated on the caparisons. Below the horse is a boar passant. The legend is lost on both sides, but this is clearly the shield cut for Richard as Duke of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, and still used when he came to the throne.

The charter was probably drawn up in haste. The writing, though slovenly, is tolerably well preserved and perfectly plain. Richard, according to the Irish letter printed by Sir H. Nicolas, came to the throne 26th June, 1483, wherefore the date of this charter will be 1484.

G. T. C.

THE BROADWARD FIND.—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

SINCE the accounts of the Broadward find in the last number of the Journal were printed, communications have been received from several distinguished archæologists, all agreeing that, whatever may be the real history and nature of the more remarkable specimens, nothing like them has yet been found in these islands. Even in Ireland, where, at least, they might have been expected to have been discovered, they do not appear to be known. Perhaps further light may be thrown on their probable date when the numerous bones, most of which certainly seem to have been contemporaneous with them, can be collected together and submitted to the examination of Professor Owen. Some large teeth, in excellent preservation, being part of the same find, were submitted to that gentleman, who, with his well known courtesy, gave it as his opinion that they were chiefly teeth of a small equine species. Two of them were identical with those figured in cuts 157 and 158 of his *British Fossil Mammals*. This species the Professor has traced from the deposits of the reindeer and mammoth periods to the time indicated by bronze implements; and the blood of what the Professor then termed *asinus fossilis*, no doubt, he thinks, flows in some of the smaller existing varieties of the equine. But to distinguish between the ass and small horse something more than mere teeth is required. It seems, therefore, highly desirable that as many as possible of the other bones should be looked after and submitted to the Professor.

Among the various bronze articles, one was purposely omitted, as it was considered desirable to have it examined by more practised and experienced authorities before publishing it in the pages of the Society's Journal. Several have examined it with care, but do not seem quite certain whether it is a new kind of bronze implement, not very unlike a modern spud, or whether it is

only the mutilated stump of an ordinary spear-head. To this latter view one or two objections seem to suggest themselves, one of which is the small and slender proportion of the socket to the complete weapon, if that was a spear or lance-head. Another objection is that the form of the spear-head must have been of a very unusual type, as will be readily perceived on a reference



to the engraving from the accurate representation of the original by Arthur Gore, Esq. The ordinary raised central rib, which, by admitting a stouter wooden shaft, added so materially to the strength of a spear, is in this instance wanting, even to a still greater extent than in some of the large heads,—a peculiarity which formed so striking a feature of the Broadward find. On the opposite face of the implement not the slightest rudiment of such a rib exists, and never could have existed unless this face has suffered some enormous pressure, so as to have crushed it into one flat, uniform surface. But this does not seem at all probable, or even possible; while the peculiar form of this face seems to preclude the notion of the implement having

been part of a spear or other head. What may be called the cutting edge of the weapon, if taken as a kind of spud, has also suffered to some extent; unless, as is not impossible, the edge has never been rubbed or filed down after coming from the mould. The metal seems to be identically the same as that of the other articles found with it.

As these corroded specimens, as previously stated, exhibit certain peculiar appearances, some of the more imperfect fragments might be advantageously submitted to an accurate analysis, so that it may be ascertained whether any other metals exist; and if so, in what proportions. The extraordinary alteration caused by the oxidation in these cases, is very unlike what is found in implements of the ordinary bronze period.

In the same hole from which the bronzes were taken were found the imperfect remains of a small urn, which is here represented from a drawing of the Rev. T. Owen Rocke, to whose active assistance in making public the history of this important discovery the antiquarian world is so deeply indebted. At the time of its discovery the urn was perfect, but was broken in its removal by the men employed on the draining. A small portion of it, moreover, had crumbled away; but there was ample material to enable Mr. Rocke to reproduce it. As the water flowed in with great rapidity, the men, in their hurry, seem not to have noticed whether it stood in an inverted position or not; but as far as can be judged from the shape, it was probably not intended to be so placed. The form is by no means of the earliest character, while the diamond-shaped ornament is of common occurrence, and is more frequently found on Gaulish or Romano-Gallic pottery. The height is five inches and three-eighths. The general outline of the urn itself is somewhat unlike that of ordinary British urns.¹

It is much to be regretted that no opportunity occur-

¹ The Penquite urn figured in *Nænia Cornubiæ* (p. 229) is exactly similar; so also is that found at Droitwich, and that at Bagshot, both of which were said to be found near Roman remains. The latter was six inches high. (See Allies' *Antiquities of Worcestershire*.)

red of superintending the labourers during their working, not only in order to secure the more gentle handling and better preservation of the remains, but also the preventing any of them from being secreted, and subsequently disposed of, as is thought to have occurred on this occasion. Judicious directions at the time might also, perhaps, have led to still further discoveries. However, if such opportunities did not occur, yet there remains the satisfaction that all that was recovered is at present in good hands, and taken care of. How far



the present owner of them may be induced to consign some of the most perfect specimens to any of our three national museums, is a question that can only be answered by himself; but so deposited, they would not only be much more extensively known, but more likely to be preserved in greater security than if made heirlooms of the family estate.

E. L. BARNWELL.

PRIMÆVAL MERIONETH.

THERE are few districts in Wales more deserving the notice of those who take an interest in its antiquities than the portion of Merioneth which is roughly marked out by the sea and its estuaries, north and south, and the Ardudwy range of hills. Protected to the east by this range, by water on its other sides, and sloping gently downwards towards the west and coast, it presents advantages which must have attracted the attention of intending settlers as being a desirable situation both as regards convenience and security. That such was the fact may be inferred from the vast number of remains left by some tribe or other who have bequeathed the ruins of their houses, enclosures, fortresses, and graves, to such an extent that it is not, perhaps, easy to name any part of North or South Wales where so numerous and important vestiges of the kind exist. That they are not more generally known is not surprising, as they principally occur in situations seldom explored by ordinary visitors; the majority of whom, moreover, even if they traverse the district, would probably be looking out for romantic scenery or more picturesque ruins, and therefore might easily overlook these less striking remains. Even the majority of residents probably do not attach much more importance to them; or if they have paid some little attention to them, they have not given the public the benefit of their observations; so that, with the exception of one or two who have really devoted time and labour to the subject, it may be assumed that the whole district may be considered comparatively unknown. Pennant, indeed, traversed a portion of this district, and mentions some of the more striking of its monuments in a cursory manner; but from his omissions it may be fairly inferred that he was not aware how thickly these relics of former times

are scattered throughout its whole extent. Even in his imperfect account of the Carneddau Hengwm he takes no notice of the numerous remains in their immediate neighbourhood, although those remains must have been much more numerous and perfect in his time than they are at present. At the date of his visit the mountain slopes were unenclosed. Since that time innumerable lofty walls intersect the land in all directions; and that these walls were principally built of the materials close at hand, is not only probable from the stones being easily obtained, but because the wall-builders of the present day invariably find such stones much better adapted for their work than those which they could obtain from other sources.

Although there is no question as to the early occupation of this part of Wales, there does exist some doubt as to the route by which it was originally reached. There were apparently two principal modes of access, namely, by sea on the west side, or the mountain range on the east, through the natural defiles which occur here and there throughout their length. The two Traeths on the north, and the estuary of the Barmouth river on the south, were probably not the routes. They are inconvenient at the present time, and were, no doubt, still more so at an earlier period.

But whatever the route (and there may have been more than one), there is indisputable evidence of a maritime population where there is none at present. At the Machynlleth Meeting Dr. Griffith Griffith of Taltreuddyn first directed the attention of the members to the fact that on the sea-shore, by Mochras, and near the mouth of the Artro, are numerous sand-heaps, under which are bones of various animals, stones more or less burnt, and other vestiges of human beings. These heaps lie along the shore at intervals, and must be considered identical with the "kitchen-middens" of Denmark in character, if not in their actual contents. That the authors of these mounds came by sea will be generally admitted. On the slopes of the hills running parallel

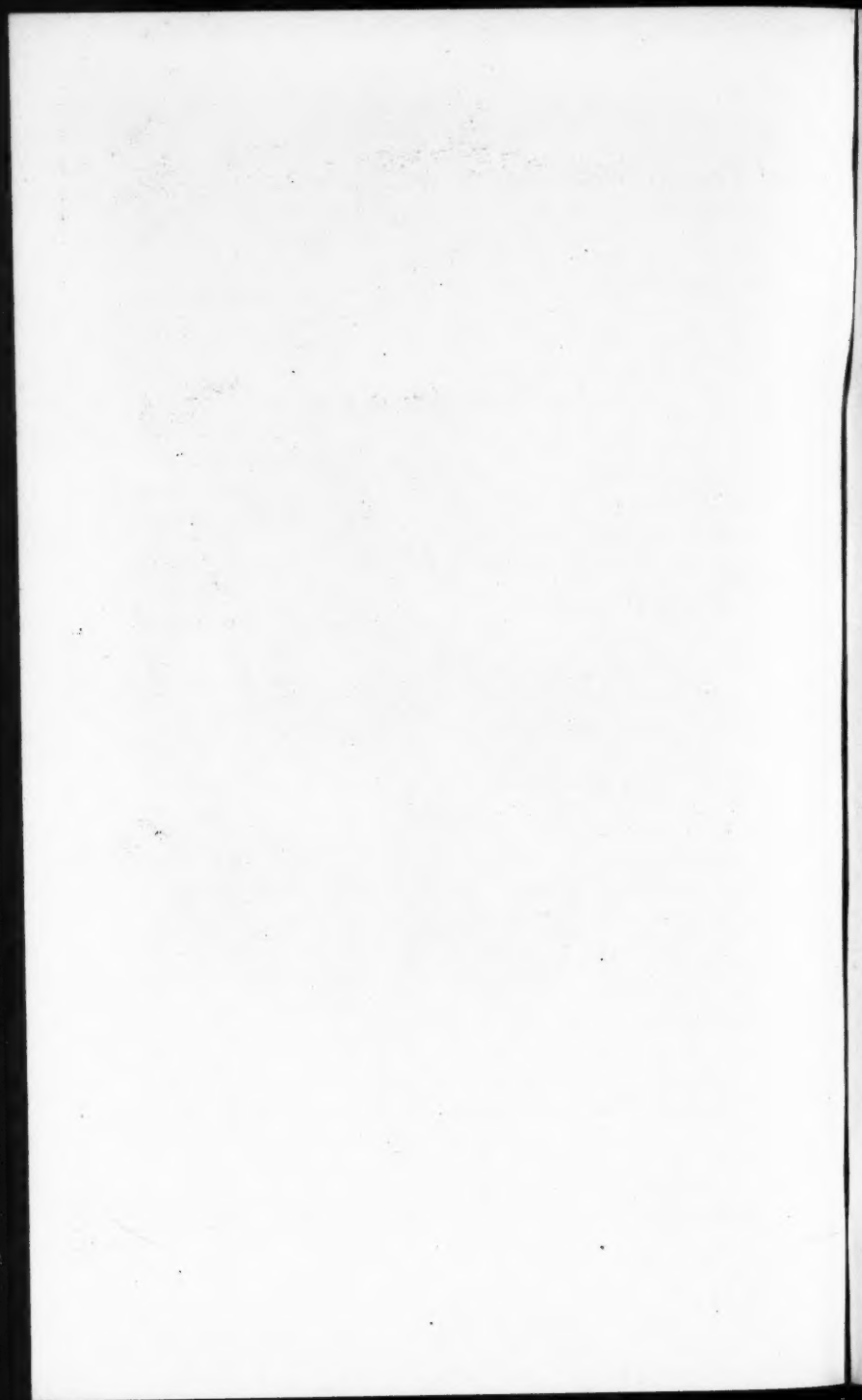
with the line of coast, at different elevations, are innumerable remains of dwellings, enclosures, graves, and fortified strongholds; which last, almost without exception, seem to be connected either with the passes and lines of communication, or were places of retreat in cases of emergency. In addition to these are the two singular stone flights of stairs through passes in the mountain: one is above Cwm Bychan, the other is in Bwlch Drws Ardudwy,—a name, perhaps, indicating that this was a principal route, and which in Pennant's time retained the remains of a cross-wall, which added still greater security to the pass. These stairs are built of large slabs resting on rude courses of rough masonry, and having slightly raised curbs, especially on the outside, a sufficient protection in the night time. It is, however, here proper to observe that the real history of these stairs is not entirely free from doubt. They have been ascribed to those generally called ancient Britons, to the Romans, and even by some to a still later period. The more general opinion is, however, against this last suggestion. As regards the first two opinions, that which assigns them to the British is the one most in favour; but whether prior or subsequent to Roman times is a matter of considerable doubt. Whatever, however, may be their origin, it is unquestionable that they are of very considerable antiquity, and unlike anything of the kind in Wales. The accompanying representation of a small portion of the stepped road above Cwm Bychan, and which is from a drawing of Mr. J. T. Blight, will convey some idea of these curious mountain roads. (See Plate 1.)

The most important remains principally occur between Harlech and Llanaber parishes. Above Harlech Castle are extensive enclosures more or less perfect, with clusters of circular dwellings, the whole assemblage being called in the Ordnance Map "*Muriau Gwyddelod*," although the term seems to apply more correctly to the walls of the enclosures than to the dwellings. The walls of these latter were in 1868 (when they were visited by

Plate 1.



CWM BYCHAN PASS.



the Association) from six to seven feet high. It is not improbable that the rock on which Harlech Castle stands was originally occupied by an earlier work, as its character would peculiarly adapt it for defensive purposes. If such a stronghold did exist, and at a time when the sea washed the base of the rock, it might have easily served as the temporary refuge of the occupants of the Muriau Gwyddelod above. Almost universally, in this particular district, such a place of refuge exists near the remains of habitations; and although such strongholds generally occupy higher ground than the settlement, yet the Harlech Rock might, in this case, be an exception; and being so easily reached, as well as being almost impregnable, would counterbalance any objection as to its being below the hill on which the houses stand.

In such unsettled times the rude huts and enclosures could have been no protection against attack, and hence the imperative necessity of some strong central point of retreat. Hence, when the Normans overran South Wales, where two hostile races were near neighbours for so long a time, they built their castles all over the district, which were not so much strong strategic centres, like the greater Edwardian castles, as places of temporary refuge. Even the towers of the churches, especially in the south, were utilised in the same manner. Similar causes must have led to similar effects, and hence the fact of our finding here the same arrangements; so that in these remoter localities an ancient fortalice is rarely found without vestiges of a neighbouring population. An instance of this occurs not far from Penarth, in Llanbedr parish, where we have a fortified height; but in this case the graves that have been left in excellent condition, and which cover one slope of the hill, are more numerous than the vestiges of dwellings below, which have been principally removed in the cultivation of the land.

Another but smaller work is at Pen yr Allt, but it seems to have been rather connected with the valley of

the Artro and the road leading to the mountain pass above Cwm Bychan. The land, however (as in the case of Penarth), around it having been under cultivation for a considerable period, the traces of early dwellings have been long since removed. But whatever the particular importance of the work, it was fortified with great care; the walls in some parts being nearly six feet high, and built with considerable care, as may be seen from the accompanying specimen of the masonry. (See Plate 2.)

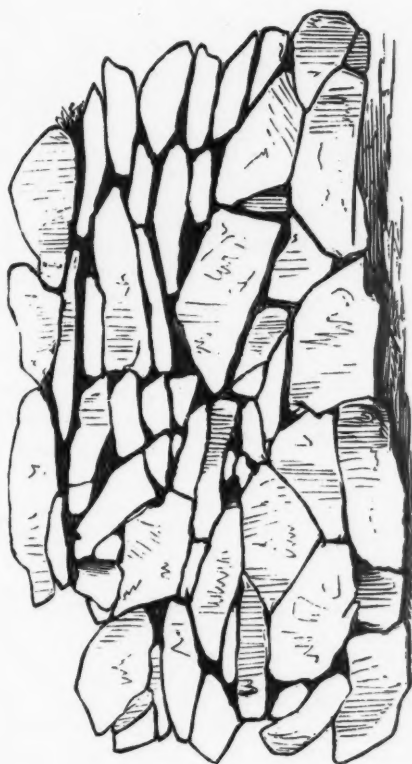
But the most striking instance is that of Craig y Dinas, above the house of Cors y Gedol, and which must have served not only as a refuge to the inhabitants of the buildings so thickly scattered over the intervening ground, but must also have commanded all communication with the mountains behind. How thickly this particular district must have at one time been inhabited, is shown not only by the foundation of houses and circles, but by the numbers of graves, independent of those marked out by the numerous cromlechs once standing, and still remaining, although in such greatly diminished number.

Proceeding still further southwards, along the side of the mountain, now cut up into numerous enclosures by high stone walls, similar remains to those already mentioned will be found scattered about; which must have been much more numerous if they served as the quarries for the construction of the wall, as no doubt they did, for the reason previously stated.

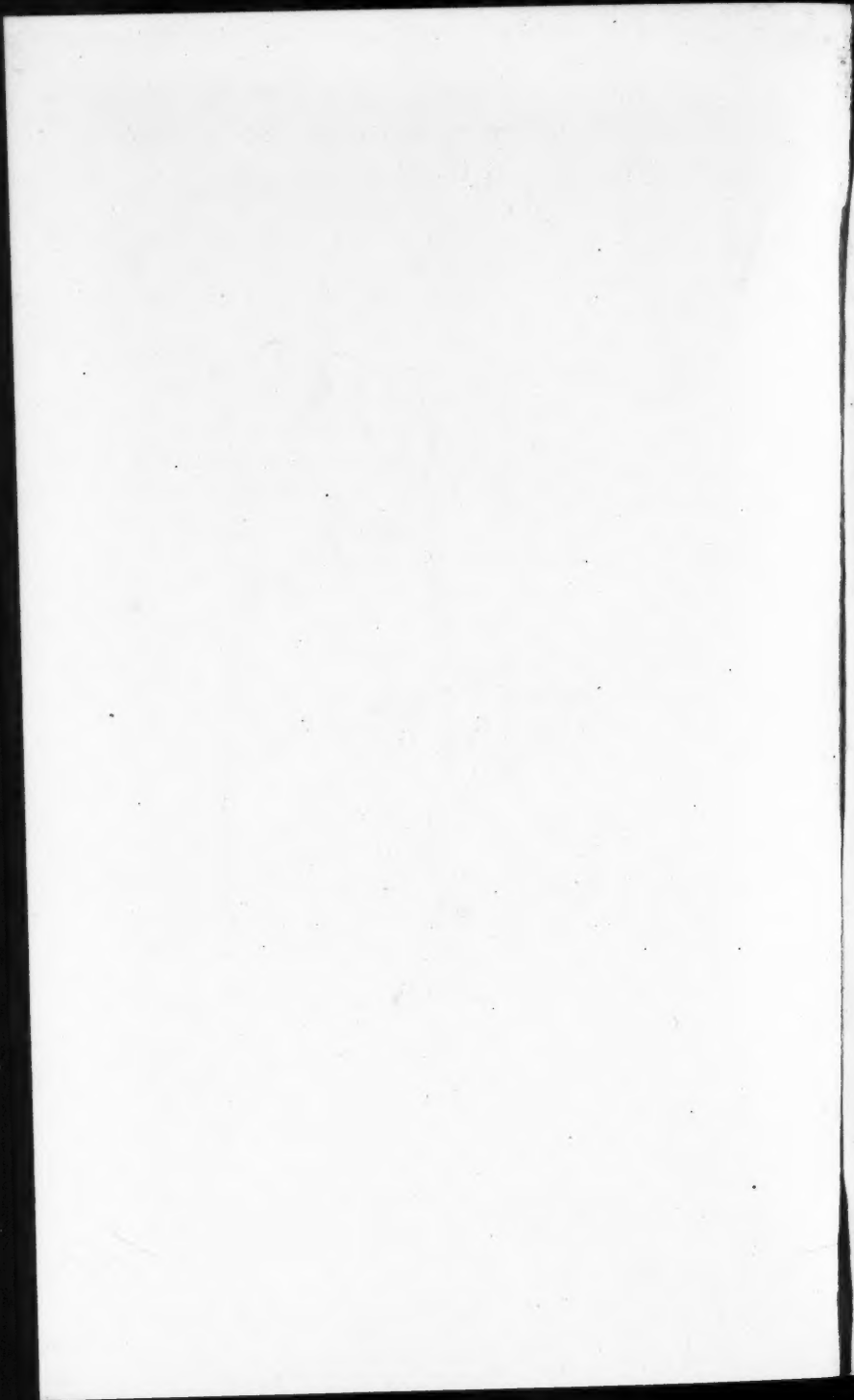
Among other examples may be noticed, near some running water, the remains of a wall which had been originally composed of two lines of upright slabs, the intermediate space having been filled up with smaller stones. This wall seems to have been part of a square enclosure or dwelling, probably supplied by this very stone.

At some short distance beyond this wall is the extensive fortress of Pen Dinas, differing considerably from that of Craig y Dinas in extent, in mode of con-

Plate 2.



PEN YR ALT.



struction, and in situation. The elevated ground on which it stands effectually commands the two routes running north, namely, the one between it and the sea-shore, and that which ran from Bwlch Rhiwgwr towards Cors y Gedol, and apparently the older and more frequented one.

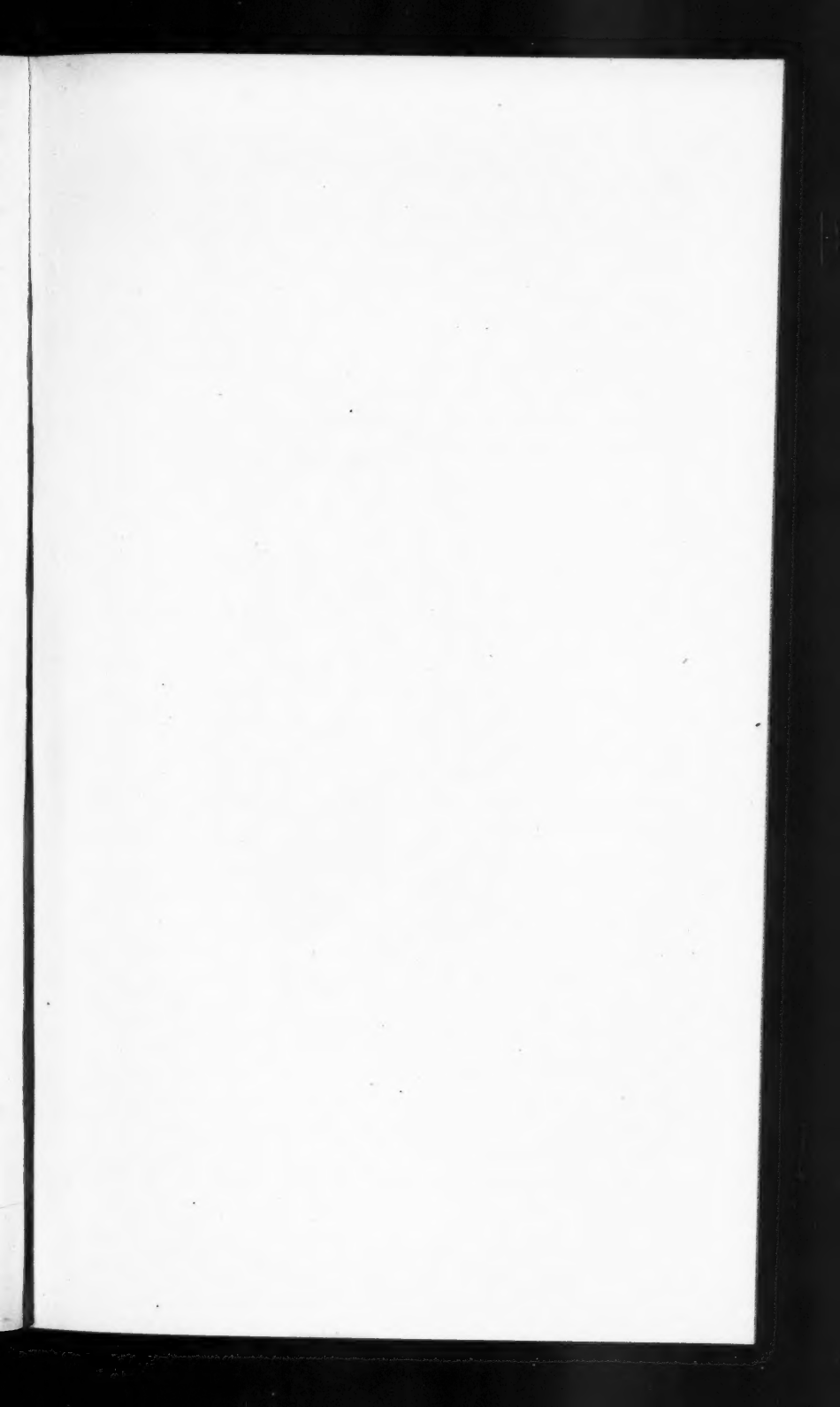
In the vicinity of this latter road, and overlooked by Pen Dinas, originally existed a large population, who occupied the ground between the fortress and the Cwm, which is remarkable for having the prefix of "Hen," as if this valley was distinguished in early times as older than other valleys. The prefix is common enough in such words as Henllan, Henblas, Henffordd, Heneglwys, etc.; but then such instances mark the works of men. The singularity in the present case seems to be that it is applied to a natural valley; for although such valleys may have been formed by natural causes at different periods, so that some are older than others, yet these changes must have taken place at such a very remote time,—anterior, in most instances, to the mammoth period,—that it is impossible to conceive that those who gave the name of Hengwm could have known or ever dreamt of the changes that had taken place centuries before their own time. But perhaps it is not so difficult, in the present instance, to account for this particular valley being distinguished as old, because those who gave the name probably found buildings and other evidences of a people of whose history or name they knew nothing, and thus distinguished this particular spot by designating it as *old*.

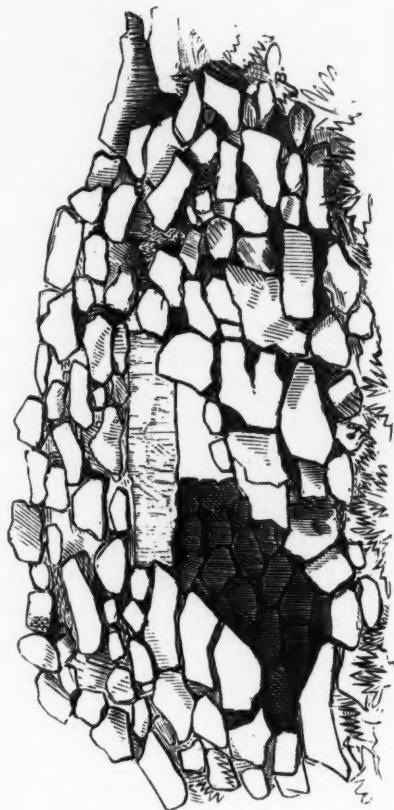
The selection of this site for a settlement showed considerable judgment. It was sufficiently elevated above the lower and marshy land; it was protected by the mountains on the east, and by the height of Pen Dinas on the opposite side; it sloped downwards towards the south, and was amply provided with running water and pasturage for cattle. That so few houses and enclosures have been left standing is explained by the demand for materials for the numerous

walls that now cut up the mountain. Still, however, sufficient indications remain which serve to give some outlines of the domestic arrangements in more than one instance. One has been selected for illustration, a portion of which is represented in Plate 3, from a careful drawing of the Rev. W. Fraser Handcock, who on this occasion kindly placed his skilful pencil at the disposal of the Society. This building consisted of a circular and rectangular chamber,—an arrangement similar to the Bosphrennis house visited during the Cornish Meeting of the Association; the only difference being that in the Cornish example a low doorway existed between the two. In this instance the only communication is a small window, as represented in the illustration. In the Bosphrennis house a window also occurs in the rectangular chamber; but it was opposite to the door of communication, and therefore opened on the exterior of the building, differing in this respect from the one here described. Another distinct feature is a narrow passage at the rear of the rectangular chamber, the purpose of which is not evident, although it clearly belonged to this building, and was no portion of an adjoining one. The dimensions of the two chambers are as follow: the round one, 20 feet in diameter; the other nearly 12 feet by 7.

At a short distance from this house is another group of chambers of very irregular form, and probably forming part of one dwelling, which must in this case have been of a much more elaborate character than is usually the case in such primitive structures.

There are other numerous remains, but of a more simple character, scattered about, but sadly mutilated. One, however, of which a view is here given (Plate 4), has evidently been added to in later times for the purpose of enclosing sheep or cattle, and it is only by a careful examination of the masonry that the original portions can be distinguished from the modern additions. Advantage has been taken of a running stream to convert it into what is evidently a washing-place of sheep.





HENGWM.—REMAINS OF HOUSE.

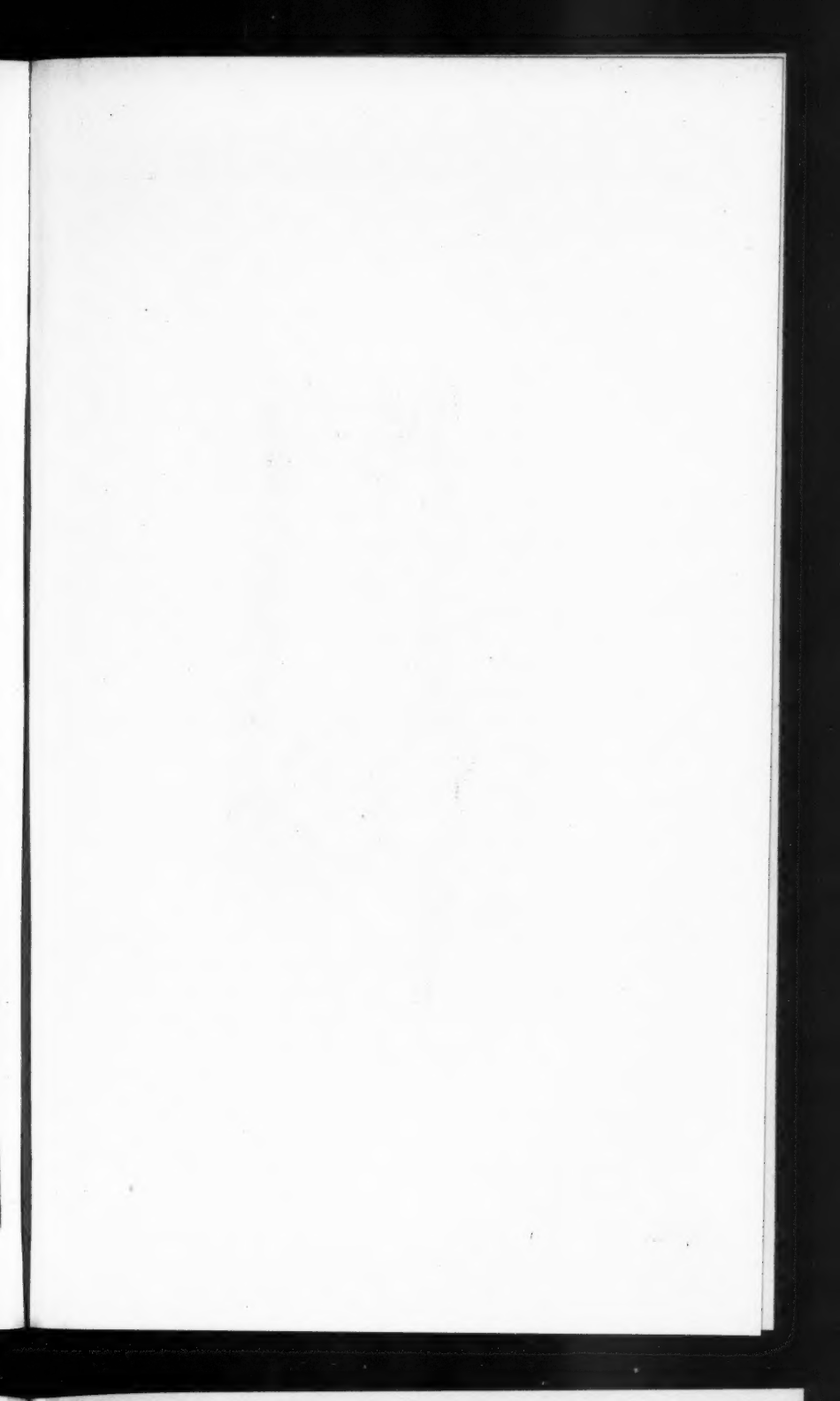
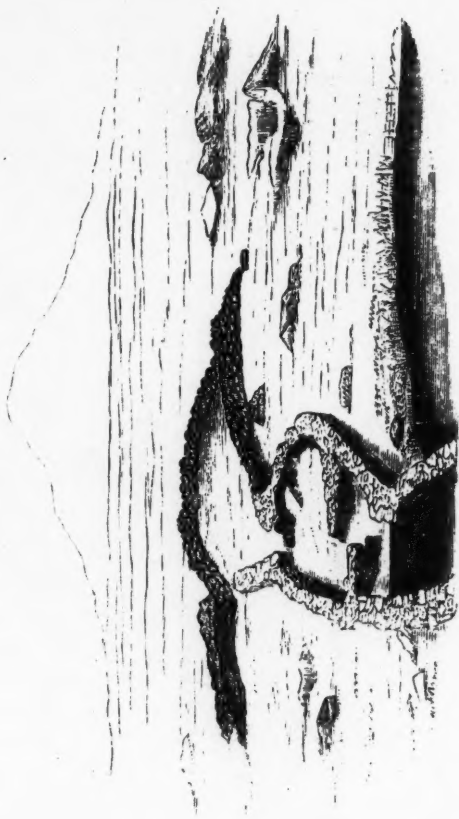


Plate 4.



HENGOW.

These few observations may, perhaps, convey some idea of the traces of an early occupation, even after a continual destruction of them which may have been going on for centuries. If, however, this early people, of whatever race they were, have not left more substantial and enduring evidences of the dwellings they occupied during life, they have certainly made up for any deficiency of the kind by the manner in which they provided the repositories of their bodies after life. To secure their graves from violation by men or animals, and provide, as far as they could, against the effects of time, they built up those huge chambers and enveloped them in mighty mounds, little dreaming of the nonsense that future reputed antiquaries would, in after ages, talk and write about their sleeping-places.

The Carneddau Hengwm do not, perhaps, contain any of those larger and more massive chambers; but by their mode of construction and arrangement it is evident that those who built them endeavoured to carry out the same security. Whatever difference exists must be assigned rather to the nature of the available materials than to any other cause.

These two carns lie nearly north and south, parallel to and near each other. The largest is about 150 feet long at present, but has evidently been longer, and is, in this respect alone, unequalled in Wales. It has, indeed, been the fashion, and is so even to this day, to divide mounds or barrows of this kind into various kinds, such as the conical, bell, flat, egg, twin-ring barrows, etc., as if they were distinct in essential points or in contents; but such divisions are not only useless, but mischievous, as encouraging the not uncommon mistake of trying to assign different dates and uses for what are in reality identically the same in all essentials. There is, however, one exception to the general uniform nature of all such mounds and barrows, and that is the division into round and long ones; for in these two Dr. Thurnam (an authority on the subject not to be easily set aside) has shown that each kind of mound contained

the remains of a distinct race, one having long shaped, the others round skulls. Unfortunately no skull from Carneddau Hengwm has been preserved; and although a portion of the larger of the two cairns seems to have been undisturbed, yet the chance of finding any evidence that these cairns were built by the same people that raised the long mounds on the Wiltshire plains is extremely small. At present, therefore, there is no evidence that these cairns were erected by a different race from those that piled up the ordinary round ones. That these long ones may be earlier is not improbable, and the distinguishing the valley itself as old seems to confirm the suggestion. There, at any rate, must have been some particular reason for a peculiar arrangement, as within three or four miles, on the same mountain range, are innumerable single cairns scattered about without any apparent order, presenting such a striking contrast to these two elongated ones, which seem to have been the common, if not the only, burial-ground of the settlement.

The smaller of the two cairns has been almost entirely denuded of its upper stones, so that the various embedded cists, more or less perfect, are visible. Plate 5 presents the interior of one of the most perfect. It is nearly rectangular, measuring six feet by four; but the slabs are thin, and seem to have been brought from the rocks below, where a modern but unsuccessful slate-quarry has been opened. At the southern extremity is a more important cist or chamber surmounted with a massive capstone, and having much more substantial sides than the exposed cists. The capstone lies nearly east and west; but which was the original entrance cannot be ascertained until the choked up ground is cleared out. The cists could not, apparently, have had capstones of the same massive character, as their more slender walls would not have supported such a pressure; and some remains of them would probably have been left, which is not the case. The chamber that does bear the large capstone was probably the resting-place of

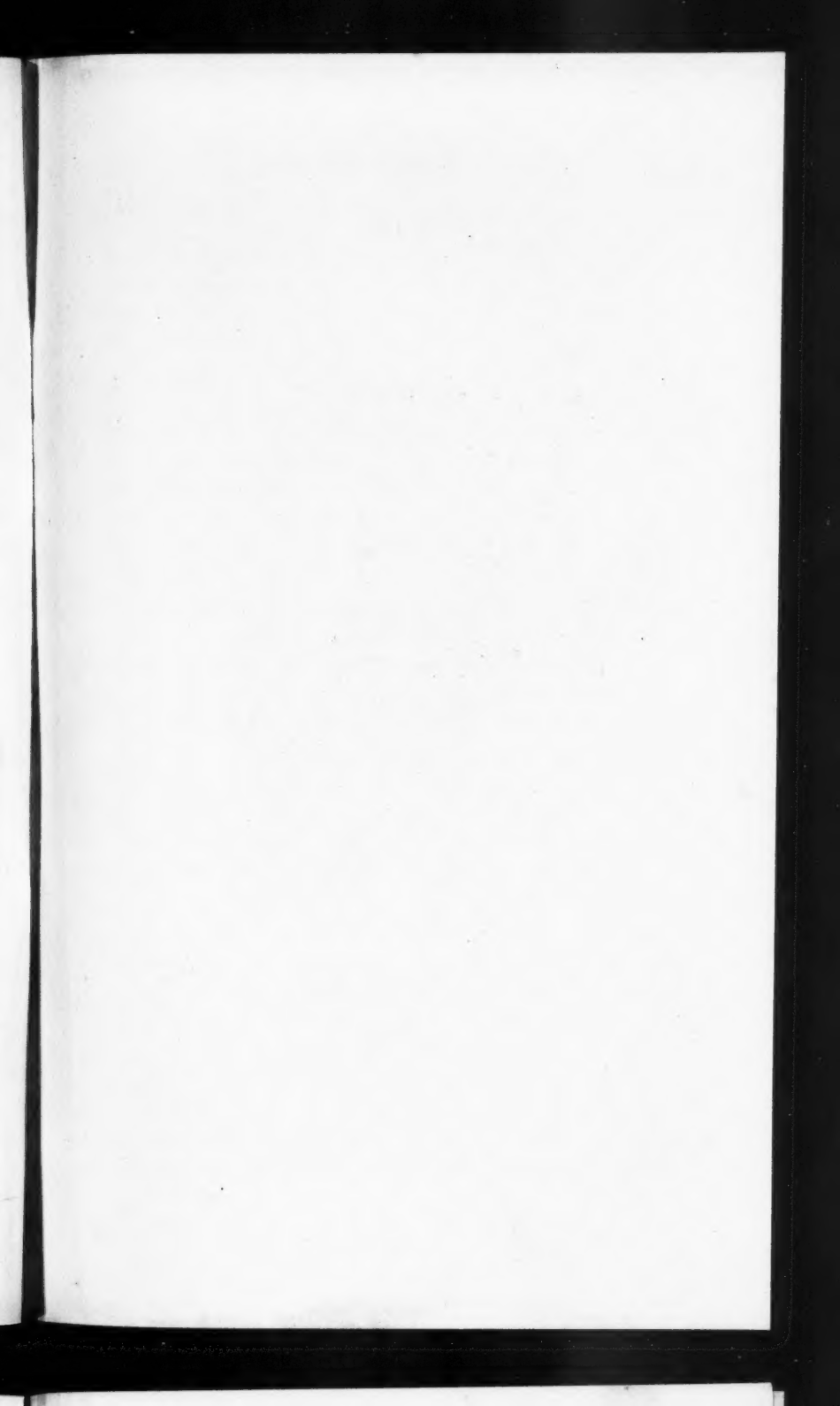
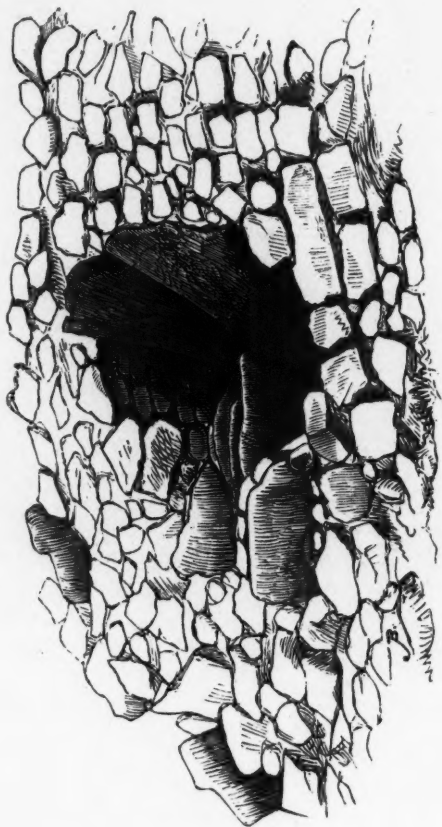
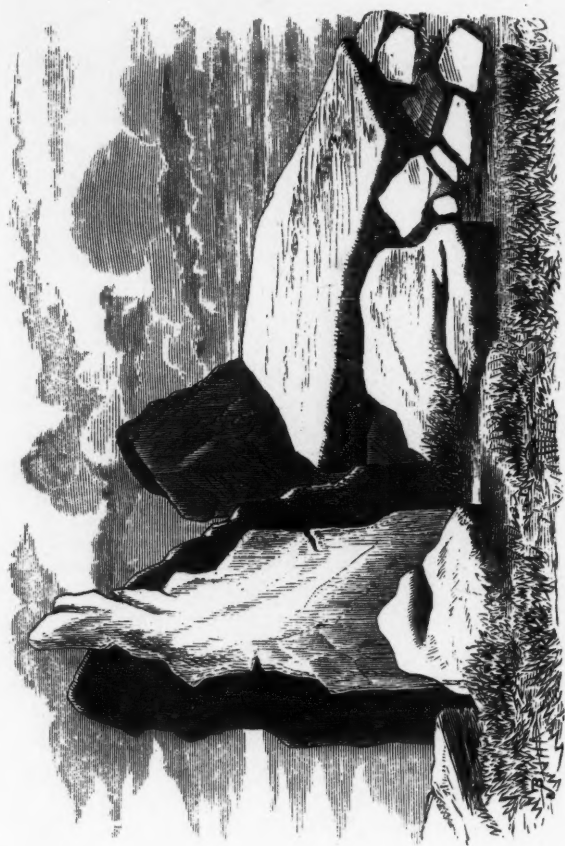


Plate 6.



CIST IN SMALLER CAEN.



HENGWY.—RUINS OF CROMLECH NORTH OF THE WALL.

some distinguished member of the community. What may have been the original length of this carn it is impossible to say, as it has certainly furnished materials for the wall built near it.

As regards, however, the larger carn, the same uncertainty exists, although the wall already mentioned is carried over it, and cuts off its northern extremity. This extremity in its present state is marked by the important remains of a large chamber, some of the upright stones of which are still in their places. The height of these stones (about 9 feet) is such that if the carn terminated here, its termination must have been too abrupt, and could not have gradually sloped down to the ground, as does the southern termination. That the original mound was carried farther north than the ruined cromlech can hardly be doubted, especially as the stones would be useful for the wall, and the ground would at the same time be cleared.

In Plate 6 will be seen the capstone, or one of the capstones. One capstone would not have been sufficient. It is much more massive than the uprights, as might be expected, but far inferior in that respect to either of the great covering stones still remaining in the southern part of this and the extremity of the smaller carns.

On the other side of the wall is a chamber surmounted with a large capstone. Pennant's account represents a very different state to that which at present exists. He speaks of "a large cromlech supported with upright stones. It is now converted into a retreat for a shepherd, who has placed stone seats within, and formed a chimney through the loose stones above." By "cromlech" he means here the capstone only, although he has just before employed the word in its ordinary sense. At present the capstone is supported by the walls of the chamber, consisting of dry masonry, which must have been built before the removal of the upright slabs Pennant speaks of. The irregular form of the chamber, and perhaps the character of the masonry, point to late

work; but there was certainly a gallery of approach, of about ten or eleven feet long, inferior layers of which are still in position. The remains of a broken seat are still lying within the chamber, and may be part of what Pennant saw. Nothing remains of the chimney. Pennant speaks of a third cromlech, which has entirely vanished.

There is some evident confusion in his account. He speaks of only two carns or mounds of stones, and yet he describes the shepherd's hut as if it was covered by a distinct and separate heap: hence has arisen his error of stating the carn to be 55 ft. long, whereas it is nearly three times that length even as it now stands, exclusive of the portion on the other side of the wall. Of the three cromlechs he mentions, the only remains now existing are those partially represented in Plate 6, and the capstone over the shepherd's hut. Not even the site of the largest chamber is known, although it had a capstone of 12 feet by 9 feet in Pennant's time. What chambers or relics of chambers may still be concealed under this vast pile of stones is a matter of conjecture; but if any inference may be drawn from the companion mound, there probably are such remains.

Whether, in the parallelism of these two lines of stones, some traces of the alignment system may be recognised, is a suggestion respectfully submitted to the opinion of the learned. Had the covering of stones been so removed as to leave standing the various chambers they concealed,—and this would certainly have been the case even in such a situation, if, instead of stones, the enveloping material had been rich and valuable soil,—we should have had at least three, if not more, rows of monuments; or, rather, supposing that the larger carn does contain other rows of chambers, as the smaller one, two groups of parallel lines with a certain space between each group. Some instances occur in Lower Brittany of such rows of cists, which would not be very dissimilar to the two hypothetically denuded carns.

But irrespective of such conjectures, which are seldom of much importance, although they may evince fertility of imagination, it may be confidently stated that nowhere throughout Wales or England does there exist any monument equal to that of Carneddau Hengwm.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Obituary.

THE LATE LADY FRANCES VERNON HARCOURT.—Archæologists will regret the demise of an intelligent and liberal sympathiser with their pursuits. The Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, of the Homme near Weobley, and of Eywood near Kington, Herefordshire, died at the latter place on the 14th of October. The deceased lady was the widow of Colonel Henry Vernon Harcourt, fifth son of Archbishop Harcourt of York, and the fourth daughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Within the last summer she had succeeded, upon the death of her sister, Lady Langdale, to the ancestral estates of Eywood and Brampton Bryan.

Members of the Cambrian Archæological Society, who attended the meetings at Kington and at Hereford, will remember that by her loans of miniatures, water-colours, and other curiosities, she contributed not a little to the success of the temporary museums. A clever painter in water-colours herself, she had made drawings of the best examples of the Herefordshire timber-houses, which are fast disappearing, and of which the memory, in years to come, will survive, if at all, through the preservation of such drawings. To the Rev. T. T. Lewis, late rector of Bridstow near Ross, and editor, for the Camden Society, of the *Life of Lady Brilliana Harley*, her heroic ancestress, Lady Frances Harcourt rendered much assistance in the preparation of that work; and of her liberality in aiding, from her family papers, researches in past history or biography, a more recent instance occurs to us *à propos* of Mr. Wharton Jones' *Life and Death of Bishop Bedell*, published this year for the Camden Society. One author of a *Life of Bedell* was his stepdaughter's husband, Alexander Clogie, some time vicar of Wigmore, Herefordshire, respecting whom Mr. Wharton Jones lacked all proof that he was a Scotchman until Lady Frances communicated to him a document settling the question. This was a petition on the part of the parish of Wigmore for licence unto their vicar, the Rev. Alexander Clogie, to stay in England, an Act passed in 1650, "injoining the departure of all Scotsmen out of England," notwithstanding. Other light is thrown on collateral matters in the same volume, through the Harley Papers, which were rescued from oblivion and arranged

by Lady Frances Harcourt in the later years of her father's lifetime. This is not so much a personal as a public obituary notice, or we might say somewhat of the charm of Lady Frances Harcourt's conversation and genuine kindness, which endeared her to an unusually attached circle of friends. The deceased lady was in her sixty-eighth year.

THE LATE MR. EDWIN NORRIS.—In the death of Mr. Edwin Norris, which took place at Brompton on the 10th of December last, not only has our Association lost an eminent member, but Celtic scholarship and Oriental philology have been deprived of one of their brightest ornaments. For the following particulars of his life and works we are mainly indebted to a notice which appeared in a recent number of the *Academy*.

He was born at Taunton, Oct. 24, 1795; and in his youth spent several years abroad, in the capacity of a private tutor. His first appointment was a clerkship in the India House. He afterwards became one of the interpreters to the Foreign Office; and his services in this capacity were acknowledged by a small pension, which enabled him to devote the last ten years of his life entirely to his favourite studies. The post, however, with which his name more readily associates itself is the secretaryship of the Asiatic Society, which he occupied for more than twenty-five years, and which was the real turning-point of his career. The duties attaching to his office, especially the editorship of the Society's journal, and the constant opportunities afforded him for associating and corresponding with the best Oriental scholars and antiquarians of the day, English and foreign, coupled with a natural taste for philological research, went far to efface the traces of a want of early philological training, and to impart to his mind that breadth of information which soon became so well appreciated by the many students who consulted him.

But the time soon came when the critical sagacity and patient industry of Mr. Norris were put to a more serious test. In 1845 impressions, very faint and indistinct, on pieces of cotton-cloth, taken by Mr. Masson from the rock-inscription of King Asoka, near Kapur di Giri, were placed at the disposal of the Society; and Mr. Norris at once undertook the difficult task of deciphering this curious document, and producing a correct representation of it on a reduced scale, for publication in the Society's journal. The masterly and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which he accomplished this task fully deserved the terms of admiration freely bestowed upon it by scholars like Professor Wilson, then Director of the Asiatic Society.

The following year, however, was destined to turn Mr. Norris' energies into a new channel of research, too attractive to be ever again abandoned. The immediate occasion was Major (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson's copy and analysis of the great cuneiform record of Darius Hystaspes at Behistun in Persia. It fell to Mr. Norris' lot to carry this important memoir through the press; and so

thoroughly did he penetrate, by unwearied exertion, the mysteries of the newly disclosed dialect, that not only did he render essential service to the early publications of Sir Henry Rawlinson (whose official employment at Baghdad prevented their being revised by himself, thus saving them from being ushered into the world in a comparatively imperfect state), but Oriental scholars soon learned to look upon him as one of the chief authorities in cuneiform philology. Besides several papers on these subjects, contributed by Mr. Norris to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, the most important of which is his "Memoir on the Scythic Version of the Behistun Inscription" (vol. xv, 1855), he assisted Sir Henry Rawlinson in publishing, for the British Museum, two volumes of cuneiform inscriptions, thereby furnishing ample materials for more extended cuneiform researches (1861-66). The chief result, however, of these studies, and the work which, though incomplete, and however modestly put forth, marks an epoch in cuneiform studies, is Mr. Norris' *Assyrian Dictionary*. Three volumes of this work were published in 1868, 1870, and 1872, respectively, comprising the letters Aleph to Nun. Much of the contents of these volumes may, no doubt, become antiquated, and many of the tentative meanings assigned to words may be rejected hereafter; still they will always be acknowledged to contain a great amount of useful and trustworthy information, showing on every page the vast extent of Mr. Norris' reading; while those who use his work cannot but admire the singular candour and modesty with which he places before his fellow students the results of his inquiries.

The works hitherto mentioned, whilst they are the principal, are by no means the sole fruits of Mr. Norris' philological labours. For some time he paid great attention to the Celtic dialects, of which he possessed a most consummate knowledge; and in 1859 he published, in two volumes, the text and translation of three *Cornish Dramas*, constituting by far the greater portion of the relics of Cornish literature then known to exist. By the publication of this important work, the Rev. Robert Williams was enabled to complete his *Cornish Dictionary*. Of Mr. Norris' other publications may be mentioned: *A Specimen of the Vai Language of West Africa* (1851); *A Grammar of the Bornu or Kanuri Language* (1853); and *Dialogues and a Small Portion of the New Testament in the English, Arabic, Haussa, and Bornu Languages* (1853). With many of the dialects of Oceania he was well acquainted. His *Maori Grammar* was translated into German, and published in 1846. In 1855 he brought out a new edition, in two volumes, of Dr. Prichard's *Natural History of Man*, with valuable additions of his own.

A disposition naturally modest and retiring impeded the recognition of Mr. Norris' merits in the great world. His only honours were a foreign membership of the German Oriental Society, and a Bonn honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. But none who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or who have carefully studied

any of his works, will withhold their tribute to such a rare union of excellences.

Mr. Norris, we may add, joined our Association at the time of the Cornish Meeting, in 1862, and continued its firm friend until the hand of death severed him from all earthly ties.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

NOTES OF ANTIQUARIAN RAMBLES AMONG THE MONMOUTHSHIRE HILLS.

RAMBLE II.

SIR,—Leaving Blaenafon, the thriving town near the source of the Afon Lwyd or Torfaen, in the company of a friend, I strolled in the direction of the Bloreng Mountain. Climbing the ascent known by the historical name of Bunker's Hill (named after the first engagement in the war for American independence), on the right hand side of the road leading to Abergavenny we saw a large upright stone, apparently about five yards above the surface of the ground, about a yard and a half broad at its base, and nearly as deep. It is composed of sandstone, and is situated at a spot which commands a fine view of the valley of the Torfaen, and of the large works which sustain the neighbourhood; and were it not for its proximity to so many large chimney-stacks, it would have served for an excellent landmark. There was nothing about its appearance which could justify the supposition of its being one of the old *meini hirion*. It had not that venerable look which would lead a Pickwickian, or an enthusiastic disciple of the "Old Iolo" school, to the conclusion that the Druids, Julius Cæsar, or that most industrious relic-manufacturer, the Devil, had a finger in placing it on Bunker's Hill. Yet how came it there? This was a question which puzzled us for some time, for we failed to elicit any information respecting its probable age and purpose from several individuals whom we met near it. Fortunately an elderly, intelligent workman shortly afterwards dispelled the romance that was beginning to attach itself to the stone, by stating that it was set up some thirty or forty years back, on the occasion of a lawsuit gained by the Blaenafon Work Company over the then representative of the Abergavenny manor. A barrel of pitch which blazed from its top published the legal victory to the neighbourhood.

After some difficulty (for the mountain was enveloped in a fog,

with only occasional faint glimmers of sunshine to guide us), we floundered through bog, rushes, and heather, to the summit of the Blorenge, some 1,720 feet high, where we found the cairn we were in search of. Its position is marked on the Ordnance Map, near the letter *n* of the word *Blorenge*. The greater portion of the stones which originally formed this cairn has been displaced, some of them having been used in the construction of a circular heap something like that on the top of Snowdon, only not so large, about six feet higher than the mass of stones at its base. This, from its appearance, is evidently modern. The rest were, perhaps, removed to form an elliptical enclosure attached to the east side of the cairn. The latter measures about 45 feet in its longer diameter, and the walls which form it are about 4 feet high, the stones presenting the same appearance of age as the mass which constitutes the cairn.

Before we left the spot, our attention was attracted to what appeared to be a very large slab when compared with the surrounding stones ; and after some labour in clearing it, we were agreeably surprised to find that the slab measured 5 ft. 6 ins. in its greatest length, 3 ft. 8 ins. in its greatest breadth, was about 1 ft. in thickness, and formed the capstone of a cistvaen. As we had neither crowbar, pick, nor any other implement, we experienced considerable difficulty in removing it so as to take the measurements of the cist. This, however, we ultimately accomplished, and found its interior to be about 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 8 ins. broad at its northern end, and about 2 ft. 4 ins. from the lower side of the capstone to the surface of the black soil which formed its floor, which we left just as we found it. The stones which formed the sides of the cist were from 4 to 6 inches thick, and placed upon their edges. The weather did not permit us to enjoy the magnificent prospect which the summit of the Blorengc commands, yet we could easily enter into the feelings of those who selected this glorious spot as the last resting-place of some great warrior or venerated chief to whom they wanted to render the highest honours. We sincerely hope that the Bill which Sir John Lubbock intends bringing before Parliament, for the preservation of national monuments, will not overlook the sepulchral relics so common in Wales.

Shaping our course southward for about a mile and a quarter, we arrived at another cairn known by the name of "Cairn y Defaid" (the sheep's cairn). It measures some 50 yards in circumference, and is from 2 to 3 yards high. Its centre has either sunk, or the stones have at some time or other been removed. It is situated on the brow of a hill commanding an extensive and varied prospect. The Usk may be seen from here meandering through a fertile and pleasantly wooded valley. On the right is Llanover embosomed in trees; and to the left, in the foreground, is the mass of the Blorenge we had just quitted, and the jagged crest of the Skyrriid, or Holy Mountain, in the background. While seated on this cairn we enjoyed the lovely sight of watching the mist clearing off, rolling in large silvery masses up the sides of the surrounding hills, clothing their

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summits in dense clouds, and then gradually dispersing before the sun's rays. Near this cairn is a smaller one, of similar form, with a circumference of about 35 yards.

Leaving Carn y Defaid, we trudged in the direction of Capel Newydd, about a mile and a half to the south. It is situated on the hill overlooking the Torfaen, or Afon Lwyd, rather more than a mile to the south-east of Blaenafon, with which it is now ecclesiastically united. Although it is still known as Capel Newydd, we found it to be a low, mean-looking, and decayed building, situated in an enclosure measuring between 50 and 60 yards each way, which was doubtless the burial-ground, though no traces of graves exist. Several old trees, some of them ash, in the last stages of decay (perhaps they were planted when the enclosure was formed, and in the absence of other data would afford inferences of the age of the structure), together with young firs, and the ruins of a small out-house, are to be found inside the boundary walls. The chapel is of rectangular form, measuring internally about 32 feet by 16 feet, badly lighted by two small windows on the south side. The entrance was through a small porch, measuring 10 feet by 8 feet, on the western side, the doorway at present being walled up; and should the visitor desire to see the interior, he must put his dignity into his pocket, and get in through one of the windows. At the east end, instead of a chancel we found a fireplace; the preacher's eloquence, it appears, failing to keep the blood of the congregation of this mountain chapel in so warm a state as to dispense with peat and coal, the old grate being still *in situ*. The pavement is in part torn up, and a large portion of the tiling displaced; and among the *débris* are portions of what appears to have been the old gallery, the old door marked with rudely cut initials, the old bell which once called the congregation together, and a stone scored with the letters IE . IW . RI, 1736. On the south wall, near the east end, is a small niche or recess, probably a relic of the prevalence of Roman Catholicism in the district. If this suggestion is correct, the chapel must have been built prior to the Reformation. It figures upon maps published in the first decade of the seventeenth century; and a gentleman in the neighbourhood has in his possession a deed bearing the date 1628, according to which four trustees of the chapel, "Evan William ap William, Rees Hoskyn ap Meyric, Morgan Howel David, and Henry Jenkyn Howel Loid," held a messuage and certain lands called "Tyre y Cappell" for the benefit of this establishment. The chapel was probably built to accommodate the dwellers in the mountainous portions of the then large parishes of Llanover, Aberystroth, and Llanfhoist; but the erection of a church at Blaenafon led to its disuse, and it is now allowed to fall into decay. Service has been held in the old chapel within the last forty years. My informant, who attended the service when a lad, stated that it commenced at 9 A.M., and was very fairly attended. The fact which seems to have made the deepest impression upon his mind was the peculiar sound of an antiquated pitch-pipe used by

the leader of the singing. Can no provision be made for the preservation of this and similar disused ecclesiastical buildings from falling into ruin?

Another climb of about a mile and a half, and we reached "Carn Clochdy" (belfry-heap), known locally by the name of "The Devil's Heap of Stones," tradition ascribing its construction to his Satanic Majesty. We found it to be a natural mass of enormous cubical blocks of sandstone, being the northern end of a peculiar outcropping which forms a miniature platform on the mountain-top.

E. H.

THE WOODEN FONT, EFENECHTYD, DENBIGHSHIRE.

SIR,—In the last volume of this Journal (*Arch. Camb.*, Fourth Series, vol. iii, p. 257) Mr. Barnwell has brought under our notice a remarkable font formed of oak; not less unique, as I believe, in the peculiar fashion of its form than in the material of which it is constructed. It had been noticed by Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, published in 1833, the name of the parish being there given as "Evenechtyd (Y vynechdyd)"; derived, as supposed, from *mynach* (a monk) and *tyd* (land).¹

The depth of the bowl is not stated, and it is not quite clear, from the description given by Mr. Barnwell, whether the "maximum breadth at mouth, 26 inches, gives the diameter of the cavity or that of the font,—the thickness of the sides included, about 8 inches. Some question may accordingly occur, whether the cavity may be regarded as well adapted for immersion.

The font at Efenechtyd had also been briefly noticed by Mr. F. A. Paley in his introduction to the *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts* (published in 1844 by Van Voorst), p. 23, where it is described as "a plain octagonal block of oak"; and this description has been repeated by Mr. W. W. Wynne, by whom a drawing of this object was brought before the Archæological Institute in 1856, and published in their *Journal*.²

The woodcut, however, lately given (*ut supra*, vol. iii, p. 261) as "an accurate representation" from a drawing by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, would lead us to conclude that the multangular bowl is not octagonal, and has at least fourteen sides.

¹ *Mynechtyd* seems to be a derivative rather than a compound word, being formed of *mynach* (monk) and *tyd*, *tid*, *did*, or *dyd*, the termination of a considerable class of words in Welsh, as *ieuencyd*, *angenoctyd*, *glendid*, etc. The word is found as an appellative in an old poem attributed to Llevoed (tenth century) preserved in the *Red Book of Hergest* (*Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 306):

"Da ynggnif porthi menechti"

(it is good in distress to support a monastery). *Tyd* or *tud*, at the time this poem was composed, meant *people* rather than *land*, the latter acceptance of the word being comparatively modern.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 293, note.

The absence of any ornamental feature renders it very difficult to offer any suggestion in regard to the date of the font at Efenechtyd. Examples of the form, which may be described as resembling the ordinary flower-pot of our gardens, occurs in the Norman period, but commonly with elaborate sculptured ornament characteristic of that date. Fonts having the like general proportions and fashion, but presenting various decorative features, such as panelling, small buttresses at the angles, and the like, are probably to be met with in all the architectural periods. For example, a font at Hurley, Berkshire (figured in Mr. Paley's *Illustrations of Fonts*), bearing a general resemblance in its form to that under consideration,—in other respects, however, dissimilar,—is ascribed, on account of its panelled ornamentation, to the Perpendicular period. I must confess that my researches have failed to discover, by comparison with other examples of which the age may approximately be ascertained, any distinctive feature that would justify a conclusion in regard to the date of the oaken font at Efenechtyd.

Mr. Barnwell, in his memoir above cited, has given another object of wood found in a bog in Merionethshire, and supposed to have been likewise destined for baptismal uses (*ut supra*, vol. iii, p. 258). It is of very remarkable character as bearing the inscription, ATHRYWYN, the signification of which does not appear to have been satisfactorily ascertained; and also on account of the very rare, if not almost unique, peculiarity of a small supplementary basin (diameter, 3 ins.; depth, 1 inch) formed in the thickness of the block, at the side of the larger cavity,—the supposed font; it must be admitted that we have no certain grounds for the supposition that it was destined for sacred uses. I should be inclined to ascribe this curious object to the twelfth or thirteenth century.

I have been informed that baptismal fonts having a lateral and secondary basin for some purpose that has not been ascertained, occur not unfrequently in the churches of some parts of the north-western shores of France and in Brittany. I have sought in vain for any example in this country, with the exception of a cup-shaped font at Youlgrave, Derbyshire, figured in the *Remarks on English Churches*, by the late Dr. Markland (see p. 92). The bowl is of very simple form, raised on a plain cylindrical stem or base. The bowl is slightly ornamented with foliage in bas-relief, and a representation of a dragon, from whose jaws issues a little stem that supports a small semicircular basin projecting from the side of the principal bowl of the font. This font had long been used as a receptacle to catch rain-water, but it has been replaced within the church. Dr. Markland observes: "The small basin is of very rare occurrence. Can a second example be shown? It may have served either as a stoup for holy water, as the font itself would be conveniently placed near the entrance-door; or, as Mr. Jewitt suggests, it may have been employed for affusion in the rite of baptism." (*Ibid.*, p. 91, note.)

In the church at Pitsford, Northamptonshire, there is a well sculptured font of Decorated character (fourteenth century), which has

on the west side a singular trilateral projection forming a kind of bracket. It is pierced with four small holes that may have served to hold a desk for the service-book, or a crucifix may have been there affixed to the margin of the font. It is figured in *Baptismal Fonts*. Mr. Paley remarks that projections on the sides of fonts are not uncommon on the Continent.

It is, however, possible that some appliance may have been here affixed for the purpose of securely placing the chrismatory, perhaps during the rite of baptism; and it has been suggested that the small basin occurring at Yonlgrave, as above described, may have served for some like purpose.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

ALBERT WAY.

Reigate: Oct. 26, 1872.

THE BRIDELL STONE.

SIR,—I am glad to find, by your October number, 1872, p. 355, that your esteemed correspondent, Dr. Ferguson, and I have been able to approach each other, so far, in our renderings of the inscription on the Bridell monument. I hope that we may yet be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion respecting the remainder. Having examined about one hundred and twenty Ogham inscribed stones, I am conversant with the *formulae* of the legends and of the type of names found on them.

The *formula*, with very slight variations, is the same on all; and the names are of a purely Irish type, most of them being recognisable in our published and manuscript annals and other indices. In this respect the legend on the stone under consideration does not differ from its brethren across the Channel. I have given corroborative examples of the *formula*, and have placed the names given in my rendering under recognition.

There can be no question but that the name of the individual commemorated is Sagrom, the Sagramnus of the Llanfechan and the Sagramnus of the Fardel Stone, with the addition of a prefix. The first question at issue is, whether that prefix is NECUA or NETTA. The letter q is expressed in Ogham by five scores above the line, or to the left of the angle of the stone; the double t by two groups of three scores each, in the same direction. Now in the present case I have maintained that the group consists of five scores, in which I am corroborated by the late Rev. H. L. Jones. Dr. Ferguson admits that the additional score which he claims as being in the group is *faint*. Here, without question, the balance of evidence is in my favour. I most certainly admit that the five scores are not equally spaced, that there is a greater hiatus between the second and third than between the fourth and fifth; but I claim this to be carelessness in the engraver, of which I have seen several examples in this class of legends.

Dr. Ferguson states that the fourth and last group consists of six scores. Mr. Jones' copy certainly contains the same. I examined

this group carefully, and found that a natural fray in the stone was mistaken by that gentleman for a score. They are equally spaced; and six scores equally spaced would produce no letter, no matter whether prolonged across the angle or otherwise. This prolongation alluded to by Dr. Ferguson I confess I could not make out. There is not a trace of it on the stone as far as I could discover by a good glass; and were it the case, six scores across the angle, equally spaced, would be a more hopeless combination than if they were above or below the angle.

That my rendering is a reasonable and a probable one will appear from the following considerations. Those who make the deciphering of ancient inscriptions their study are well aware that each class has its distinctive *formula*, and that the names found in each are of a distinctive type also. I now allude to monumental inscriptions. These rules are so well understood that our professed epigraphists find no difficulty in restoring inscriptions found in a most mutilated condition. These remarks apply in an especial manner to Ogham legends where both the *formulae* and name-types are so well understood. Now such a prefix as *Netta* is not to be found in any of our indices of ancient names, as far as I have been able to examine; but the prefixes *Nec* or *Nech* are very common, as in *Nectan*, *Nechtain*, *Nechin*.

Again, the concluding characters must of necessity form a proper name. I read it *Nec* in the genitive form of *Neci*. That my reading is likely to be the correct one is very probable, for the following reasons. We have several instances, in inscriptions of this class, of the son taking the father's name as a prefix, as, for instance, in that from *Llandawke*, *Cardmarthenshire*, which reads, "*Barrivendi filius Vendubari*." A similar form is to be found on the stone at *Cilgeran*, which bears a *Romano-British* inscription and the fragments of an Ogham one. The former reads:

TENEGUSI FILI
MACUTRENI HIC JACIT.

An Ogham inscription from *Dunmore*, co. *Kerry*, has a somewhat similar form, "*Erc*, the son of *Mac Erc*"; and on that at *Fardel*, in *Devonshire*, "*Faccuci*, the son of *Cuici*." In the latter instances the son adopts the father's name, or a portion of it. I, therefore, submit that my rendering is a reasonable and probable one, the imperfection of two letters not being sufficient to invalidate it when all the rest of the inscription is complete.

I have no objection whatever to the use of paper casts as collateral evidence in deciphering Ogham inscriptions. They are, doubtless, of great value so used; but they never can supersede the examination of the actual monuments. I have detected worn down characters on the stone that no soft, pulpy paper could take an impression of, because there was no actual, perceptible indentation but the bare polish of the tool, which, though apparent to the eye, could not be seen in any cast.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

Sunday's Well, Cork : Dec. 6th, 1872.

BRIDELL CHURCH.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Llallawg," has in your October number corrected a statement of mine respecting the situation of Bridell Church. I was misled by the maps, which show a road from Cardigan running by this church, and a short distance to the south of it turning due east for about three miles, after which it bends south-west, almost in a straight line to Haverfordwest. This, however, may not be the road usually travelled between the towns indicated, and I willingly concede to the superior local knowledge of "Llallawg."

It is to be regretted that my late esteemed friend Mr. H. Longueville Jones and I were not acquainted with the facts stated by your correspondent respecting the graves discovered at the foot of the knoll called "Pen y Castell," or of the existence of the earthwork known as "Y Gaer." This was our misfortune, not our fault. I also regret not having been aware of the existence of Mr. Williams, of Pen yr Allt Ddu. It would have given me great pleasure to have made his acquaintance, and to have availed myself of his local knowledge. I have always received the kindest and readiest assistance from the Welsh farmers in the course of my investigations in the Principality. They are an intelligent and patriotic race of men, who appear to take a strong interest in the ancient monuments of their country.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

THE PRISCIAN OGHAM GLOSSES.

SIR,—I am well acquainted with the existence of the Ogham sentences in the St. Gall *Priscian*, alluded to by your correspondent, Mr. John Rhys. So far from being evidence against my sweeping assertion that "we have not a scintilla of evidence that this archaic character was ever used for Christian purposes or in Christian times," they strengthen the position I have taken. My assertion was made more particularly in reference to its use for sepulchral inscriptions; but I have not the slightest objection to extend it to MSS. It is well known to Irish archæologists that the knowledge of the Ogham was preserved among the early scribes as a literary curiosity; that they occasionally introduced a word or sentence in that character into the MSS. they transcribed, sometimes in the body of the text, sometimes in the margins. Thus in the copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, translated by Dr. O'Connor, there are three such sentences, one of them the name of the scribe.

The eight sentences in the St. Gall MS. occur as glosses in the margins. Five of them are but single words, three of them of two words, the eighth of three words. An accurate description, and renderings of these Ogham glosses, will be found in the sixth volume of the *Proc. Royal Irish Acad.* (p. 211), from the pen of the present Bishop of Limerick.

It was customary for the country scribes who abounded in the

south of Ireland during the last century, to introduce a sentence or two of Ogham in the MSS. they copied, out of a pedantic affectation. They invariably wrote their names in it. Such instances only go to prove, that the memory of an ancient and disused mode of writing was preserved and used in after ages by Christian scribes as a literary curiosity.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Reply to Query 13 (vol. iii, p. 361).—RHYD Y GORS. This place, which is so often mentioned in Welsh history, is situate nearly a mile below the town of Carmarthen, on the banks of the Towy. Its name is probably derived from a ford across the river, leading from Cors Goch, to which vestiges of an old road were discovered some years ago.

MYRDDIN.

Query 14.—BLEDEWYS. There is a place, I believe, not far from Lampeter, called Bettws Bledrws. Is this ever written *Bledrwyys*? I find the name *Bledruis* in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 211, 212.

J. RHYS.

Query 15.—MANAWYDDAN. In Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion* there is a story which she heads "Manawyddan vab Llŷr." What authority is there for *Manawyddan*? Is it not rather *Manawydan*? i. e., *gur y mynawyd*; for in the tale Manawydan is several times obliged to earn his livelihood by means of the saddler's or shoemaker's awl.

J. RHYS.

Query 16.—MEINI HIRION. Are there many instances of *meini hirion*, or pillar-stones, being found in churchyards? I know of but one instance, and that is at Mellteyrn, in Lleyrn, Carnarvonshire. This stone stands a few yards from the western gable of the present church, which was rebuilt in 1848. A list of all the *meini hirion* now standing in different parts of the Principality, would, I think, be interesting, and possibly would tend to their preservation.

PEDROG.

Query 17.—BEDD LIGACH. In a MS. of Lewis Morris, who died in 1765, I find it stated that Ligach was the name of an Irish general or prince who once had possessions in Anglesey, and that his gravestone was to be seen in the antiquary's time. His words are: "His gravestone was shown me in the high road near Dulas, and called *Bedd Ligach*, where tradition had it that he was buried erect, in his arms. Not far off, near Bodavon Mountain, there is a place called *Efridd Ligach*." Does the stone alluded to still remain? and is it known at the present day by the same name? Some members living in the locality may, perhaps, make inquiries on these points.

EIFION.

Miscellaneous Notices.

WELSH INCISED STONES.—The members are referred to the Report of the late Meeting at Brecon (see vol. iii, p. 370) as to the prospects of the proposed attempt. At the General Meeting, on the last day of the Meeting (Friday), it was suggested by Professor Westwood that the work should commence with the Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire stones, and that the other counties should be similarly treated. Since the last issued notice the following new subscribers have given in their names: Professor Stevens, Copenhagen; R. R. Brash, Esq., M.R.I.A., Cork; Miss Davies, Penmaen Dovey; John Rhys, Esq., B.A., Rhyl; G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P.; Rev. J. Alban Morris; Rev. Robt. Ellis, Carnarvon; Mrs. Sandbach, Hafod Unnos; the Bishop of St. Asaph (two copies); Edwd. Nixon, Esq., Buckley, Mold; Wm. Rees, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery; M. H. Gaidoz, Paris; Thos. Powell, Esq., Llanwrtyd, Brecon; Miss Wynne Edwards, the Vicarage, Rhuddlan; Miss M. C. A. Wynne Edwards, ditto. Only twenty-seven names in all have been received. Nothing can be done until one hundred and fifty names are given. Each Part will cost 10s. 6d., and it is proposed to complete the book in three Parts in three successive years.

THE FATHER OF EDWARD LHWYD.—Some weeks ago Mr. Spaul discovered, in the north chancel of the Oswestry old church, a stone bearing the following inscription, which is supposed to indicate the place of sepulture of the father of Edward Lhwyd, the great philologist and antiquary: "Here lyeth the body of Edward Lloyd, of Llanvorda, Esq., who dyed February 13, A.D. 1662.

Temporis diris pietas regique Deoque
Immota hac terra jam tvmvlata jacit.

One who durst be loyal, just, and wise,
When all were out of countenance, here lyes."

It is well known that Lhwyd was an illegitimate son of one of the Lloyds of Llanvorda; but whether that Lloyd is the one here commemorated is doubtful. Lewis Morris, who wrote about fifty years after Lhwyd's death, and who was well acquainted with the old families in the upper part of Cardiganshire, states that the Christian name of Lhwyd's father was not *Edward* but *Charles*, which is at variance with the commonly received accounts. The following is Morris' notice of Lhwyd's birthplace and parentage, in the *Celtic Remains* (MS.), p. 462:

"YNTS GREIGIOG, a gentleman's seat in Cardiganshire. Here was born the famous Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and author of *Archæologia Britannica* and *Lithophylaciæ Britannici Ich-nographia*. His mother was Mary Pryse of Ynys Greigiog, a branch of the Pryses of Gogerthan; and his father was Charles Lloyd of

Llanvorda, an extravagant young fellow, who sold Llanvorda to Sir W. Williams."

Those who contend that Lhwyd was a native of Cardiganshire, usually give Glan Ffraid, on the banks of the Eleri, in the parish of Llanfihangel Gneu'r Glyn, as the place of his birth, and not Ynys Greigiog, as in the preceding extract. Ynys Greigiog is near Tre'r Ddôl, a village nearly midway between Aberystwyth and Machynlleth.

CONWAY CHARTERS.—A list of the recently discovered charters of Conway is being prepared. *The North Wales Chronicle* says: "We understand that among the documents are charters signed by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth of Wales, and King Edward I of England, together with a renewal of Edward's charter under the hand of Queen Elizabeth."

Corrigenda.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—1576. Edward Jones, of Cadwgan, Esq., was the son of Wm. Jones of Plas Cadwgan, son and heir of Edward Jones of Plas Cadwgan, by Jane his wife, daughter of John Wynn Decaf, of Rhwytytyn in Maelor Gymraeg, Esq. He was attainted and put to death by Elizabeth, as previously stated, Sept. 21, A.D. 1586. He married Margaret Wilson, by whom he had an elder daughter, Anne, heiress of Plas Cadwgan, who married Captain Roger Myddleton (second son of Richard Myddleton, eldest son of Richard Myddleton, Governor of Denbigh Castle, in the time of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth), by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, heiress of Plas Cadwgan, who married Ffoulke Myddleton, of Gwaenynog, Esq., father of John Myddleton, of Gwaenynog, Esq., who died in 1687. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

1653.—John Edwards, of Chirk, Esq., was the son and heir, by Magdalen his wife (who died in A.D. 1685, daughter of Randal Broughton, of Broughton in Maelor Saesneg, Esq.), of John Edwards, of Plas Newydd, Esq., who died in A.D. 1646; of John Edwards, of Plas Newydd, Esq., M.P. for Denbighshire in 1588; and Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Sherborne, of Stonyhurst in the county of Lancaster, Knt. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Edward Trevor, of Bryn Cunallt, Knt., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1622; and died without issue in 1674, leaving his brother William to succeed him.

1681.—William Edwards, of Chirk, Esq. He succeeded his eldest brother, John, at Plas Newydd, and married Jane, daughter of John Lloyd of Garrog, who was descended from Osborn Fitzgerald (who bore *ermine*, a saltire *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catherine, who married Sir Roger Puleston, of Emerallt, Knt., who died in 1696, son and heir of Sir Roger Puleston, Knt. Catherine Lady Puleston died in childhood, and the child died directly afterwards. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

HISTORY OF MAELOR GYMRAEG (*Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1872, p. 291).—The date of the second marriage of the Queen Angharad was A.D. 1023, and not A.D. 1083, as erroneously given. (*V. Brut y Tywysogion.*)

J. Y. W. LLOYD, K.S.G.

Reviews.

NENIA CORNUBLE. 8vo. London : Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer. Truro : J. R. Netherton.

SINCE the time of Dr. Borlase various additions have been made to our list of books illustrating the antiquities of Cornwall. Some of these, however, do not rise much higher than intelligent guide-books, while others are confined to particular localities. The latest addition, now before us, is of a character and importance quite distinct. That it should be of such a character might have been anticipated from the name of its author, who, we believe, is the lineal representative of the celebrated historian of his county. Nor has Mr. Borlase shown himself unworthy of his name as an intelligent observer and faithful recorder of facts: two essential elements in most matters, but above all in antiquarian ones, especially on points which may be still considered not finally settled. Hence the most valuable portion of the work is that which gives the accounts of excavations made under the careful inspection of Mr. Borlase himself, such as in the case of the Pridden Stone, the one on Trelew Farm, and another within a mile of it, or the Tresvenneck Stone (pp. 100-103), in connexion with all of which human remains were discovered.

These results confirm those long since obtained by Mr. Stuart's diggings, and so far strengthen that authority as to the sepulchral character of these stones. Mr. Borlase, however, does not appear to have been so successful in examining detached pillar-stones forming circles; but he may not have been aware that remains are frequently found, not close to the base of such pillar-stones, but at some little distance from them. His ill success, however, in this respect seems to have inspired him with the notion that these stone circles are connected with some unknown object or purpose; although we think there is not much mystery about them, and that they are simply stones of *taboo*, marking off certain limits of ground consecrated, as it were, by the existence of a grave, beyond which men were not to pass nor disturb the soil. Mr. Borlase, however, very properly distinguishes these circles, which may be called *circles proper*, from those in which the stones are more or less in contact, and are almost universally the retaining stones of an earthen or stone barrow long since removed. But as regards the other circles, he is evidently unable to make up his mind. After reiterating the usual arguments as to their civil or religious character, and quoting the Welsh triad which speaks of the Boscawen circle as one of the three poetic *gorsedd*s in Britain, and which triad he seems to look on as of some authority, he comes to the conclusion that,

Whether their origin is sought for in the dictates of policy and religion, their purely sepulchral purpose does not seem sufficiently substantiated either by tradition or investigation.

What Mr. Borlase may consider sufficient evidence we do not know. The only evidence on which reliance can be placed is that of the spade, and which in so many cases confirms the conclusion that common reason and analogy point to.

A short chapter is devoted to the age of these Cornish monuments, but we cannot exactly make out what our author thinks on the matter. He, however, evidently does not put much faith in the post-Roman theory lately set forth in *Rude Stones*.

Not the least valuable part of the book is that which discusses the various urns and vases, admirable cuts of which richly illustrate the subject. Although a few of them are similar to those which have been found in Wales, yet the majority of them are of distinct character. The urn found at Penquite (p. 229) is almost identical in form, and probably in size, with that found among the bronze relics discovered at Broadward, Salop, and with another at Droitwich (Allies' *Antiquities of Worcestershire*), which was six inches high, the Broadward one being half an inch lower. The Droitwich one was found near some tessellated pavement, and there is no doubt that the urn has something of a Roman form about it.

Of the general manner in which the book has been turned out, we cannot speak too highly. We have, however, some objections to make, the principal one of which is that the divisions and subdivisions of cromlechs and barrows into various classes have been once more repeated and endorsed by Mr. Borlase, whose actual knowledge of these monuments one would have thought would have shown him how little ground there is for these fanciful arrangements. Not only are such untrue and incorrect, but they lead to strange theories and ridiculous suggestions, as we have lately seen put forth by the author of *Rude Stone Monuments*,—a writer whom we confess we are astonished to see Mr. Borlase can gravely quote as an authority on such matters. He seems, it is true, to make a joke of that gentleman's battlefields; but, nevertheless, he quotes him more than once, thus illustrating what a mischievous and dangerous book is that of Mr. Fergusson; for if Mr. Borlase has been so taken in as actually to borrow from his pages, what are we to think of the more inexperienced, who seldom can persuade themselves that what they find delivered with such unshaken assurance, in a formidable looking volume, is in reality nothing but nonsense and mistatement. We hope, however, the time is not far distant when writers on such subjects will find out that the cromlech question is a very simple one, and not that complex one as described even in so sober a book as that of Mr. Borlase.

UNDER the title of *Long Ago*, a monthly journal of popular antiquities has lately been started. The objects proposed by its conductors are stated to be, "to satisfy a taste that has extended beyond purely scientific circles, in the memorials of the olden time; to popularise, without vulgarising, the study of the relics of the past; to establish a reliable record of all lights thrown by modern

enterprise and discovery upon the hidden treasures of many ages; and to afford a medium of reciprocity of information among historical, antiquarian, and literary inquirers." We hope the design will prove successful. We cull from the February number the following announcement, which will be read with interest: "We understand that a work which has long been expected by Welsh antiquaries, the *Charters of the Borough of Swansea, in the Lordship of Gower and County of Glamorgan*, will shortly issue from the press of the eminent firm of Strangeways and Walden. No pains, we learn, have been omitted by Colonel Grant Francis, the Hon. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, for South Wales, to make the work worthy of the Town Council, who, in the true spirit of the times, have liberally opened their charter-chest for the documents, and their purse for the cost of the printing. We regret to hear such a labour of historical interest is limited to an impression of one hundred copies: a mistaken policy, we imagine, both as to cost in production and distribution of a book that is pretty sure to be much sought after."

MR. JOHN ROLAND PHILLIPS, of Lincoln's Inn, author of the *History of Cilgerran*, has ready for publication "A Collection of Papers and Letters illustrating the History of Wales and the Marches during the Civil War, with Sketches of the Principal Characters." This work, the prospectus states, is intended to form an interesting contribution towards illustrating the history of the Principality during the civil war,—an eventful epoch, which has hitherto found no historian. The materials are ample, though scattered. Numerous pamphlets and broadsides and a great many letters were written, which throw considerable light on the history of the period. The task of compilation, we are told, has been of a very laborious nature. "For the last five years the author has devoted the chief part of his leisure time to the work; and no pains have been spared in collecting together the scattered leaves amongst the public libraries and from private sources. The most interesting feature in the work will be the large number of letters and other documents which have never before been published."

The work, limited to subscribers only, will be published in an octavo volume of some eight hundred pages, price one guinea; and those who are desirous of securing copies should lose no time in sending their names to the local publishers, Messrs. Morgan & Davies, *Welshman Office*, Carmarthen; or to the author, at 4, Brick Court, Temple, London. We trust Mr. Phillips will meet with due encouragement in his laborious undertaking.

Collectanea.

A VAST field of urns and lacustrine dwellings has just been discovered near Lussowa (Posen), in the slope of the lake, the water of which had been let off.

THE Rev. W. C. Lukis has explained to the Society of Antiquaries "certain prevailing errors respecting French chambered barrows." The rude stone monuments or dolmens of France, Mr. Lukis is convinced, after forty years' experience, have been misunderstood; his theory being that these dolmens, even those now exposed, were at one time surrounded by barrows or envelopes, and that their exposure in the present day has been the work of time. There is scarcely one of them that does not show traces of the envelope. Mr. Lukis does not believe in the opinion that barrows were Christian structures. It is maintained that some stone chambers were erected on the top of the artificial mounds, and were always partly or wholly exposed to view. The paper is in part intended as a review of Mr. Fergusson's recent work, *The Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries*. Mr. Lukis entirely dissents from that author's conclusions regarding French monuments.

CELTIC remains in East Kent are extremely rare. An account of a tumulus in which some urns and other remains of this period have been described, has been laid before the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. C. H. Woodruff.

M. PAULIN (Paris) has issued separately his essay from *Roumania* on the origin of the Holy Grail. He contends (says the *Athenæum*) that the legend sprang from the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus; that Joseph of Arimathea's bones were stolen from the Abbey of Moienmontier (?), and brought to Glastonbury, where Arthur was also buried; that Joseph's dish of the Last Supper was woven into the Arthurian legends; and that Walter Map, at the request of Henry II, wrote the romance of Joseph of Arimathea, or the Grail, which set up Joseph as the first Christian bishop, in order to place England on a level with Rome, and so help Henry in his struggle with the Pope.

